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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Daily Commercial.

On the Pamunkey.

We have the authentic announcement that GRANT has thrown a part of his force across the Pamunkey, and that LEE is in his intrenchments, which he is making stronger, on the north bank of the South Anna river. It would appear from this that GRANT turned aside somewhat to the left, leaving LEE to remain in his intrenchments, or fall back still further. Richmond being GRANT's destination, we infer that he does not intend to be diverted from it, but will leave LEE to occupy his present position or abandon it and follow on. Being flanked again, the rebel general must, of course, do the latter.

Meanwhile GRANT is nearing the point practicable for a future base—the White House—and daily placing his army nearer Richmond, where LEE must retire, if he can, or suffer the Capital to fall into his adversary's hands. He must either do this or overcome GRANT before he goes much farther. To coop up LEE in Richmond is GRANT's evident purpose; and it is equally evident that LEE is endeavoring to prevent this. He has been reinforced, and so has GRANT, who, since BEAUREGARD and LEE, through BUTLER's miscarriage, have practically united their forces, may contemplate the withdrawal of BUTLER's force to the north side of the James, and across the Peninsula, there uniting or placing it in a position to co-operate more directly with the Army of the Potomac, while the navy will hold the James river.

The point of crossing the Pamunkey can not exceed fifteen miles from Richmond, being an advance of at least seventy miles since GRANT first moved. The obstacles overcome in this extraordinary march, have certainly been as formidable as any likely to be encountered before the immediate defenses of Richmond are reached; and unless LEE with his whole army sits down behind them, *they* will not be greater. If that happens the condition will, we presume, be strictly in accordance with GRANT's original plan and expectation,—the very state of things for which the rebel press, two weeks ago, declared they were not prepared—the beginning of the end.

Late News Items.

A Montreal dispatch gives some particulars of the death of Joshua R. Giddings. He was engaged in playing a game of billiards at St. Lawrence Hall, with Mr. Fernan, when he suddenly complained of weakness and sat down on a sofa. Dr. Turner, of the Scott's Fusileer Guards, and Dr. Patton, both being at St. Lawrence Hall, and Dr. Sutherland, were promptly by his side, but he soon became insensible, and expired in a few minutes.

The gold medal presented to Gen. Washington by Congress on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieutenant General Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over one thousand dollars.

Captain Grey, of the schooner Flash, which vessel arrived at New York on Saturday with a cargo of fruit from St. Martin's, reports that while on the passage from St. Martin's to Barracoa, off Isabella Bay, a vessel hove in sight astern, and fired too blank guns, when the Flash immediately hove to. The ship came up and proved to be a rakish looking craft, and on nearing the schooner she commenced shortening sail, but did not hail. The Spaniards then fired four musket shots at the Flash; the ball of one piece whistled close to Captain Grey's ears, and passed through the mainsail. The Flash was then boarded from the steamer by an officer and six marines, who examined the papers, which were sent on board the steamer to be examined by her commander. They were then sent back and the vessel was allowed to proceed.

The Draft—Furnishing Substitutes.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

From the following circular, issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, it will be seen that any person liable to the draft may be exempted by furnishing a substitute previous as well as subsequent to the draft, and the recruit may be accepted at any place:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

"CIRCULAR No. 13.—By the following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Board relative to furnishing substitutes previous to draft:

OPINION.

"The act of February 24, 1864, Section 4, provides that any person enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, and be not liable to the draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, nor exceeding the time for which said substitute shall have been accepted.

"Two persons liable to draft in Worcester, Mass., where they reside, offer substitutes to the Provost Marshal at Washington, with the request that they may be accepted and mustered in and duly reported to the Provost Marshal of the Eighth Massachusetts district, so as to entitle the persons offering them to the exemption provided by statute.

"There is no objection in law to the reception of these substitutes, under such rules and regulations as may be provided or the protection of the interests of the United States, as well as that of the person enrolled in the military forces.

"It is equally beneficial to the service to accept substitutes in Washington as in Massachusetts. I see no reason why the request should not be granted.

"JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal Genesal.

ABSTINENCE FROM LUXURIES.—The New York *Tribune* says the movement begun by by ladies of that city, to abstain as far as possible from the use of foreign products, and to introduce economy generally in style of dress and living, is assuming a positive form in various parts of the country. The association in New York has opened rooms in Great Jones street, and ladies of high social standing, whose energy and zeal will be sure to accomplish their object, and whose example will be certain to be followed, have taken the work in hand. Its importance grows more manifest the more it is discussed, and the practical difficulties and objections which, at the outset, it seemed a little difficult to meet, are rapidly yielding before the earnest determination of women who recognize the duty of doing all in their power to aid the country in its hour of trial.

Jeff. Davis Prevented from leaving Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Refugees who arrived here to day from Richmond state that during the operations of our army on Spottsylvania, Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet becoming alarmed, started to leave Richmond, but were prevented by the riotous demonstrations of the citizens, who insisted that as the government remained them from leaving, it should remain also.

The Pope and American Affairs.

The following paragraph appears in a letter from Rome to the London *Herald:*

"The Pope has sent a large sum for the relief of the wounded soldiers in America, to be equally divided between the federal and Confederate hospitals. It is generally said Henry Wise, of Virginia, may shortly arrive here, on a mission from Jefferson Davis to the Holy See, the Pope being most desirous to effect, if possible, some definite settlement of the question through the bishops of the dissentient states."

IT is understood that there are several New Orleans claimants who intend to file petitions as creditors in the case of the will of ANDREW J. BUTLER, the very rich brother of Gen. BUTLER. The two millions left by the deceased is said to nave been made in New Orleans in the course of a few months. By the terms of the will, the General gets half.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.—Notwithstanding the efforts being made to get the Arkansas delegation admitted to seats in both Houses, as first fruits of his Amnesty Proclamation, both Houses will deny them admittance, having no confidence in any of their professions, or any belief in the manner of their election.

A letter from Hilton Head says, in the recent attack upon Forts Sumter and Moultrie, two of the monitors were unmanageable in consequence of their machinery, and are now at Bay Point for repairs. It is stated that the rebels have but two rams completed for the defense of their harbor, but have four others on the stocks, one of which is in a nearly finished state.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST ANECDOTE.—A gentleman just returned from Washington relates the following incident that transpired at the White House the other day. Some gentlemen were present from the West, excited and troubled about the commissions and omissions of the Administration. The President heard them patiently and then replied: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry it across the Niagara River on a rope, would you shake the cable or keep shouting out to him—Blondin stand up a little straighter—Blondin stoop a little more—or a little faster—lean a little more to the North—lean a little more to the South? No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The Government are carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the very best they can. Don't badger them. Keep silence and we'll get you safe across."

Grant Over the Pamunky.

Lee on the South Anna.

NEWS TO SATURDAY MORNING.

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

OUR ARMY AT HANOVERTOWN.

LATE FROM SHERMAN.

Johnston Again Pressed Back.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, May 28—9:50 P. M.

MAJ. GEN. DIX:—

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, at Mogahick Church, ten miles from Hanover town, dated yesterday afternoon, 5 P. M., has just been received. It says that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna Thursday night, and moved toward Hanover town, the place designed for crossing the Pamunky.

At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan with the 1st and 2d divisions of cavalry, took possession of the Hanover ferry and Hanover town, finding there only a rebel vidette. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 A. M, and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity.

A later dispatch, dated 7 o'clock this morning, 28th, from Headquarters, Mechanick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. Weather clear and cool. The troops come up rapidly and in great spirits, and the army will be beyond the Pamunky by noon.

Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House, with a force variously reported from 30,000 to 100,000 men! Wickham and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there.

The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, we captured seventy-five cavalry men, including six officers, who say that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flee before ours on every occasion.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, May 27—6 a. m., near Dallas, Ga., reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Allatoona, marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our column met the enemy and pressed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has thrown a strong line and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles North. The enemy is pressed back and much broken, and no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The *Time's* special correspondent, who left the front at noon on Wednesday, says that Secretary Stanton's last dispatch form Grant was dated, says our army was about to move on the enemy's works, and two hours afterward he heard heavy canonading and musketry firing on our left.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

A special dispatch to the Evening *Telegraph* from Washington the 28th, says: Via Port Royal on the Rappahannock, from the army of the Potomac, are up to Thursday night. The rebel army were busily engaged in entrenching on the north side of the South Anna river and apparently expecting us to attack them in their works. No battle nad taken place up to the time our informant, an officer, left. Our left had crossed the Pamunky river, east of Saxton's Junction. Our whole army was in glorious spirits, and were it not for giving information to the enemy, before it was completed, we could send you some cheering news.

It is believed that Lee is being largely reinforced from Beauregard's and other armies.

THE TAX BILL.

Whisky on Hand not to be Taxed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 28.

Emigration Bureau.

Washburne's Bureau of Emigration bill passed by the House was reported adversely from the Senate by the Committee on Agriculture, with Sherman's bill as a substitute.

Territorial Bill.

The Committee on Territories reported the House reconstruction bill with amendments striking out the word white wherever it occurs, and giving Provisional Governor a salary of three thousand dollars instead of Brigadier General's pay.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate amended the Tax bill to-day, adding a section imposing a license of one hundred dollars on savings banks, except those that have no fixed capital, and whose business is confined to receiving and loans deposits. The amendment of the Finance Committee, striking out the section taxing the stock of National banks on hand, was adopted by twenty-five to fifteen. The amendment to the section relative to taxes on banks alone remains to be acted upon. Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he should report some important additional amendments on Monday. It is now hoped that the bill will be passed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Whisky Tax.

The ayes and nays on the Finance Committee's clause striking out the tax on domestic spirits on hand were called for by Mr. Trumbull, and it was adopted by 25 against 15. The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

Confirmed.

Colonel George D. Ramsay was confirmed as Chief of Ordnance and Brigadier.

Important from Mexico.

Great Strength of the Constitutional Government.

WHAT MAXIMILIAN WILL FIND.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 29.

Semi-official news has been received up to the 15th of April from Monterey, the seat of the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Marquis de Montholon, Minister of the French Emperor, the disagreement existing between the French and their Mexican allies, continued to increase daily, and the enmity between Archbishop Labastida and Gen. Bazaine did not seem likely to end in an amicable adjustment. The news that several dispatches had been intercepted from Gen. Bazaine, in which he shows the greatest disgust with these allies, is confirmed. The resources of the National Government were increasing daily. Gen. Parfieris Diaz has 75,000 men under his command in the State of Oaxuca; Gen. Uraga, 12,000 men in Jalisco; Colonel Espinola 3,000 men in the State of Michuahan, and Gen. Gonzales Ortega 5,000 in Zeacatras. These forces are all in movement and fully prepared for action.

The irregular troops, as well as the numerous guerrillas, that harrassed the enemy in every direction, are not counted in the above. The Government has also in Monterey the Guanajuato Division, under command of Doblado; the division of Junanjo, under General Patoni, and two brigades from the State of Tamaulipin. Many battalions are being organized in Nuevo, Leon and Cachiula, which in a short time will be ready for the campaign. The French and their allies, instead of gaining any advantages lately had been round in the States of Lobasco, Chiapas, Campeche, Oaxaca, Jalisco and Tamaulipis, and their communications are frequently interrupted.

The Baptists and the President.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

A large delegation from the Baptist Home Missionary Society called this morning at the White House and were introduced to the President.

It is stated at the Department that the receipts from sales of the 10-40 loan are more than sufficient to meet the requisitions of the Treasury.

The Committee of Conference on the bank bill met this morning, and after virtually completing their labors adjourned until Monday.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.

The meeting in aid of the Christian Commission last evening was the first meeting in California at which the clergy of all evangelical churches were present. Bishop Kipp made the opening prayer. Eight thousand dollars were subscribed, and additional subscriptions were coming in rapidly.

There is nothing of interest from the Northern mines.

FROM GRANT.

A Connected Statement of the Situation.

NARRATIVE OF OPERATIONS.

The Bravery of Our Troops---Our Losses.

Crossing the Pamunky---Flanking the Enemy.

Lee's Principal Supply Depot Cut.

Only Fifteen Miles from Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 29.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following:

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
NORTH ANNA RIVER, May 26—9, A. M.

It turned out in the course of yesterday that only the 5th corps, forming the right and right centre, advanced their lines from the immediate vicinity of the North Anna river for about two miles. This morning the right of the 6th corps rests south of and along the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, within half a mile of the latter river. Three divisions of the 5th and 6th corps were engaged all day yesterday in destroying the track of the Virginia Central Railroad for about ten miles, burning bridges, ties and culverts, and bending the rails. The road was burning for the stated distance all the afternoon.

Only one division, Crittenden's, of Burnside's corps, crossed at Oxford Ford—this one joined Warren's, resting its own left on the river, Potter's division crossed at Chesterfield Bridge, and joined Hancock. Wilcox's division remained on the north side of the river.

The enemy's lines are strongly entrenched in the form of a "V," extended close to the river, between Warren's left and Hancock's right, a position which would be dangerous if General Grant had contemplated an advance directly to the South Anna. General Crittenden's division after crossing had a sharp engagement while securing a position on the South Bank.

The advance, consisting of Gen. Ledlie's brigade, forded the river about 3 o'clock, p. m. The several regiments immediately climbed up the bluffs, went into line, and advanced with skirmishers in front. They soon met the enemy's skirmishers, and rapid'y drove them upon their supporting brigade, continuing on up hill and down ravines, at the double-quick, the skirmishers firing all the time they drove the rebel brigade before them for nearly a mile into the entrenchments covering their main line. They approached to an open cornfield within a hundred yards of the latter, when several rebel batteries opened upon them with grape and canister, and compelled our skirmishers to lie down and shelter themselves as well as they could and sent back to Gen. Crittenden for support.

The brigade maintained its position under a most severe fire for nearly two hours, when Gen. Ledlie received orders to retire towards the river. Gen. Crittenden having ascertained from Gen. Crawford, whose division had moved over from the centre and was in line close to the point of crossing, the heavy force and strong position of the enemy. Gen. Ledlie had intended to attack the enemy as soon as he received assistance. He had hardly commenced falling back when he discovered the enemy advancing in heavy masses in his flanks in two strong bodies, formed in three lines each, and cutting as stated by prisoners, of the whole of Wilcox's division of Hill's corps. The enemy advanced rapidly firing volley after volley, and our brigade barely escaped being enveloped on both sides. It reached the position selected, in the mean time, close to to the river by Gen. Crittenden, about sunset, when the enemy withdrew.

The loss in the brigade in killed, wounded and missing is as follows: Fourth U. S. infantry, forty-three; Tenth U. S. Infantry, nineteen; Thirty-fifth Mass., sixteen; Fifty-sixth Mass., seventy-five; Fifty-seventh Mass., fifty-seven; Fifty-ninth Msss., fifty-eight. Total, two hundred and fifty-two, including three staff officers and two orderlies attached to Gen. Ledlie.

The following officers are among the casualties: Col. Chandler, 57th Mass., wounded severely by a grape shot and missing; Capt. Pulman, 56th Mass., wounded slightly; Lieut. Burrill, 59th Mass., killed; Capt. Monroe and Lt. Swords, 59th Mass., wounded; Lt. Royce, 57th Mass., wounded; Lt. Abson, 4th Inf., wounded; Lt. Creasey, 35th Mass., Lieuts. Clark and Cross, 59th Mass., all three missing.

Maj. St. Clair Marton, chief of engineers on Gen. Burnside's staff, happening to be with Gen. Ledlie at the time the brigade advanced, placed himself gallantly in front of one of the regiments, and led it forward. Maj. Cushing, of Fifth Rhode Island Massachusetts, pretended to be sun-struck during the advance of the brigade although a thunder storm was raging at the time, and had himself carried to the rear. He had behaved in a very cowardly manner on a previous occasion in front of Spottsylvania Court House, and the officers of his regiment made him resign this morning.

There was lively skirmishing along our line in front and considerable cannonading on our right during the latter part of the afternoon, but our total loss to-day will not exceed fifty, inclusive of a few officers.

Gen. Sheridan reported with his whole cavalry command about 4 o'clock.

It is very evident that the enemy is in force and well intrenched along our entire front, but they will not be allowed the advantage of the defensive in a position of their own selection. *May* 26—12 M.—The heavy rain which set in this morning lasted for several hours. Everything has been quiet along the line up to this hour. The army will this afternoon abandon its present position, recross the North Anna, and turn the enemy's right by pushing for the Pamunky, the river formed by the junction of the North and South Anna, over the Bowling Green and Hanover Court House road.

The Sixth corps will recross at three p. m., at Jericho Ford, to be followed at night by the Fifth corps, via Quarles Ford. Crittenden's division will recross at dark, at Oxford Ford. Hancock will remain in his position on the South side the longest, and form the rear of the column. All the fords will be held during the night.

The movement across the North Anna aimed only at the destruction of the Central Railroad, which has been effectually accomplished, thus cutting off Lee's principal depot of supplies at Gordonsville. The movement about to be made will be directed to Hanover Ferry over the Pamunky, opposite Hanover town, some ten miles below Hanover Court House and fifteen miles from Richmond. Part of Sheridan's cavalry went to the right this morning to continue the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad in the direction of Beaver Dam. The remainder went in advance of the army to Hanover Ferry. The colored division of the Ninth Corps has not been with the army since it left the Wilderness.

The Baptists and the President.

Interesting Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

To-day a delegation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Bridge, Senator Doolittle and Hon. A Hubble, waited on President Lincoln and presented him with a series of resolutions, adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society at the session recently held in Philadelphia. The resolutions approve the course of President Lincoln, and express the warmest wishes for his welfare and the welfare of the country. The presentation was made by Dr. Bridge, in presence of over one hundred persons. President Lincoln, in reply to Dr. Bridge, spoke as follows:

In the present very responsible position in which I am placed, I have had cause of gratitude for the support given by a christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like these that I have said all that I had to say. This particular body is in all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have before me, which was presented to me, and merely heard read, and I therefore beg be excused an opportunity to make a short response in writing for the present, and after giving each minister a cordial shaking of the hand, retired.

Reconnoisance by Gen. Martindale.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The *Times'* letter from Bermuda Hundred, dated May 27, reports a reconnoissance of the rebel position on the previous day, on the line of Bakehouse creek, by Gen. Martindale, with Deven's brigade of his division. The enemy were found in rifle-pits and entrenchments, and after driving back their skirmishers our forces withdrew. We had three killed and twelve wounded; among the latter Col. Dutton, of the 21st Connecticut, dangerously.

The Arkansas Representatives.

Action of Republican Caucus.

The New Tariff Bill.

The Tax Law---Adjournment of Congress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 29.

The action of the Republican caucuses of the House and Senate, with regard to the admission of gentlemen claiming seats as Senators and Representatives from Arkansas, has not been correctly stated. The House caucus passed a series of resolutions declaring, in general terms, that no person claiming to represent, in either house, a State heretofore in rebellion, ought to be admitted to a seat until such State shall have established State Government, and Congress shall have recognized such Government as loyal.

These resolutions were transmitted to the caucus of Republican Senators, which referred them to a committee composed of Senators Collamer (chairman), Wade, Grimes, (who declined to serve), Lane, of Kansas, and Wilkinson.

The new tariff will be taken up on Tuesday and pushed to a vote as rapidly as possible. Night sessions will be held until it is disposed of. The bill was reported in some haste, and may be considerably amended by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Congress is in haste to adjourn and may do so by the third week in June.

The Tax bill, as amended by the Senate, will probably be referred to a committee of conference, Monday, upon its reception by the House, without previous reference to the Ways and Means, on consideration by the House. It is the expectation and desire that it shall be passed by Monday or Tuesday of next week; that is, before the Baltimore Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senate Confirmations.

Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Senate, in extra-session to-day, confirmed the following: Col. S. S. Griffin, of the 6th New Hampshire Brigadier General. He was recommended by Gen. Grant for gallantry in the eight days' fight in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Col. Emery Upton, of the 121st New York Volunteers, and First Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery, to be a Brigadier General for service in the eight days' fight.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to receive 5 per cent. legal tenders with no under lached coupons, in the full amount of the June and June coupons on payment for the 10-40s. The subscriptions to this loan continues to flow in at the rate of $1,000,0.0 a day, and if the new Internal Revenue and Tariff acts were in full operation, the revenue from these sources, would, it is thought, pay the entire expenses of the Government, to provide for the meantime for the pay of the army and for the expenses of the great military movements now in progress. Bonds of the loan of 1881 to the amount of fifty or seventy-five millions of dollars will probably be offered through the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks, to the highest bidders.

By the recent confirmation of the Senate Gen. Woodbury Kane, Brigadier General; Col. Ellis, colonel, and Gens. Quiney and Gilmore to Majors in the regular Army Corps of Engineers.

ROBBERY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 29.

Duhem & Co., Jewelers, were robbed yesterday of $7,000 worth of diamonds.

LEE ON THE RETREAT AGAIN.

He Abandons His Strong Works.

AND MAKES FOR RICHMOND.

GRANT ON HIS HEELS.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 28th, says: An officer who has just arrived from the front, where he left yesterday (Friday), informs me that during Thursday night and Friday morning, Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna, and with his whole army is in full retreat toward Richmond. Our troops are following him closely. We took a few prisoners. They state that the damage done by Sheridan has been repaired, and that Beauregard's army, or the main body of it, was within the intrenchments on Wednesday.

Maj. St. Clair Marton, chief of engineers on Gen. Burnside's staff, happening to be with Gen. Ledlie at the time the brigade advanced, placed himself gallantly in front of one of the regiments, and led it forward. Maj. Cushing, of Fifth Rhode Island Massachusetts, pretended to be sun-struck during the advance of the brigade although a thunder storm was raging at the time, and had himself carried to the rear. He had behaved in a very cowardly manner on a previous occasion in front of Spottsylvania Court House, and the officers of his regiment made him resign this morning.

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RICHMOND EDITOR IN FT. WARREN

Belle Boyd Released.

BOSTON, May 29.

E. A. Pollard, late editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, who was taken prisoner of war on board the blockade runner Greyhound some days since, who has been on his parole of honor at one of our best hotels, was to-day sent to Fort Warren, in accordance with orders from Washington.

Belle Boyd, another captured passenger on the same vessel, has been released also in obedience to orders from Washington.

Great Naval Conflict.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Albemarle and Our Wooden Gunboats.

Thrilling Description.

The Days of Paul Jones and Decatur Revived.

[From the Army and Navy Journal.]

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., May 18, 1864.

SIR: I venture to submit the following account of one of the most unusual and remarkable naval conflicts of this or any other war, in which the contending forces were so markedly disproportionate, and the result so contrary to preconceived ideas of "iron-clad" invincibility, that it may justly claim to take an historical position on the same page that records the brilliant exploits of Decatur and John Paul Jones.

On the afternoon of May 5th, the Mattabessett, Sassacus, and Wyalusing, side-wheel gunboats, were lying at anchor in Albermarle Sound, twenty miles below the mouth of the Roanoke river, having been assigned the arduous duty of encountering, and if possible, destroying, the rebel iron-clad ram Albermarle, whose recent raid, in conjunction with the attack and capture of Plymouth, when she succeeded in sinking two of our gunboats, and sustained unharmed the repeated broadsides of the Miami, directed by the brave and lamented Flusser, rendered our prolonged occupation of the Sound at least a problem to be solved, and invested the expected contest with unusual importance.

An advanced guard of picket boats, comprising four of the smaller vessels on our fleet force, with the Miami, had been sent forward to the mouth of the Roanoke river, to decoy the "ram" from under the protective batteries of Fort Branch, and lure her down into the Sound, and falling back before her, quickly draw her into a favorable position for our attack. At 3:15 p.m. the Mattabessett signalled "to get under way," and forming in line ahead, the three vessels, in the order in which their names have been written, proceeded at ordinary speed up the Sound, when at 4 p. m. the Mattabessett communicated with the army transport Massasoit, coming down, and immediately after made signal, "Ram is out, and we have discovered our friends retreating pickets as they slowly retired before the advancing foe. A moment later, and we discerned a glistening speck upon the water, beyond our retiring vessels, with two long, low, black smoke stacks, which we knew to be the ram, accompanied by her consorts. Our ship was cleared for action, and every preparation made for a determined and desperate struggle with our formidable antagonist; and now we were driving along under full steam, and closing rapidly with the enemy. The weather was perfect—a calm, not a ripple disturbed the glassy sheet of water from shore to shore, and the dazzling sunshine gleamed upon the inclined sides of the iron-clad, and upon the long, black, defiantly bearing a magnificently large and gaudy ensign of the Confederacy. As we approached, the rebels were communicating hurriedly with her consorts, and upon the white wheel steamer turned short round, and put back hastily toward Plymouth, being as we afterward learned, the *Cotton Plant* river steamer, *captured-iclad*, and manned by two hundred sharpshooters and boarders. As she left, the other steamer, which proved to be the Bombshell, captured from the army by the rebels at Plymouth, and now used against us, closed up on the ram's quarter, in position for the impending action.

The whole scene was impressive and beautiful. Our vessels under a powerful head of steam, came sweeping gracefully along, and as the Mattabessett approached nearer, she hauled up for the ram, followed by the others in line, when the Miami, some distance astern, fired over us, making a very good but useless shot, which was answered by the Albemarle, whose guns, it was easy to see, were of the heaviest calibre. When abreast and about 300 yards distant from the ram, the Mattabesett delivered her broadside, and passing around her stern, ran by the Bombshell close aboard, as the latter lay on the port quarter of the Ram. Our attention was now absorbed in the movements of our own ship, and as we came up, the ram having failed to get near the Mattabessett, as she swept by, turned her bow fairly for the Sassacus, but measuring the distance, we gave our vessel only a slight sheer with starboard helm, then ported it hard a port, passed about 150 yards from her, delivering with precision our whole broadside of solid shot, which bounded from her armor like rubber balls.

Sweeping around her stern, we now stood toward the Bombshell—which had annoyed us exceedingly with small rifled shot directed at our pilot-houses, and which came flying in quick succession over our hurricane deck—and training on her, poured into her hull a broadside, which brought the rebel ensign down and sent the *white flag* up, when ceasing our fire we ranged close aboard, and hailed to know if they had surrendered, which was answered by shouts of, "Yes, "Yes," "Yes," from a dozen throats Ordered her to drop out of fire and anchor, which was executed in good faith, and pushing on, to regain the time we had consumed in this capture, we noticed that the Mattabes-tt had again passed by the ram, delivering her fire, and the Wyalusing had come up astern of the Sassacus, attracting the attention of the Albemarle from us, to whom she now exposed her whole side.

She was about 800 yards distant, and we were in just the position we most desired. The ram appeared to be steaming slowly, as if waiting for evenis, but using her guns rapidly all the time, throwing solid 100-pounder rifle shot and shell, with spirit and energy. Fortune seemed most favorable, and our intrepid commander determined to close with our antagonist, seized the opportunity, and the Sassacus, and ordering "four bells" again, and again repeated, as previously arranged with the chief engineer, the ship was headed straight for what was supposed to be the weakest part of the ram, where her casemate or house joined the hull, our fires were redoubled, the full power of steam, and with throttle wide open, the Sassacus dashed at her grim adversary. We seemed to move frightfully slow, but each moment increased our speed, as the intervening space grew less, till we attained the rate of 9 to 10 knots, when we struck our iron foe a fair, perfect, right-angled blow, without glance or slide. The shock to our ship was not nearly so heavy as we had expected. Something gave way, "Was her side-plug?" was the thought. No? thank Heaven! it was the iron-clad, and as her black hull was forced under by our bow, till the water flowed over it from side to side, we thought, for the moment, that no power could hardly repress a shout of exultation, in answer to the ringing cheer with which our comrades on the Wyalusing greeted our bold grapple with the monster. "Was her side-plug?"

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, May 30, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to say nise Photograph destroyed.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

What is Johnston up to?

The rebel General JOHNSTON has a reputation for making successful retreats. It was through his advice that BRAGG fell back from Chattanooga, threw ROSECRANS off his guard and defeated him at Chicamauga. General SCOTT is reported to have said, "Beware of LEE advancing; watch JOHNSTON on a retreat. You may whip him at a stand, but the devil himself would be defeated in the attempt to whip him retreating." This perhaps is according to the retreating General too much; nevertheless his ability to perform backward movements and deal back handed blows, is unquestionable.

—The question recurs, what is the rebel General up to? Does he intend to fight SHERMAN? All his movements are timed, no doubt, with direct reference to LEE, for it is in Virginia, between GRANT and LEE, that the great question is to be brought to trial. The last reports placed SHERMAN near Allatoona, where, if anywhere, JOHNSTON would fight, if he meant to fight at all. In addition to POLK's force, he had drawn from Mobile nearly every soldier, and both as to position and numbers he would be as well off then and there as at any future time or in any other place. It would be good strategy in the rebel General to draw SHERMAN as far as possible from his base. Atlanta is one of the vital points of the rebellion; therefore, in falling back toward it, JOHNSTON either felt confident of whipping SHERMAN, or, perceiving that to be impossible, is reinforcing LEE or BEAUREGARD—perhaps both—with the bulk of his army, while with the remainder he keeps SHERMAN at bay till the reinforcements shall have reached their destination, and enabled LEE to delay GRANT, and BEAUREGARD, meantime, to aim a successful blow at BUTLER.

Can Atlanta be defended and LEE preserved? Or, by concentrating rapidly all their strength, will not the rebels argue that their chance lies in the single effort to crush GRANT while BUTLER is yet on the defensive, and before SHERMAN can render assistance? If the rebels have determined to concentrate in Virginia, they are executing that purpose now, while SHERMAN is delayed in the mountainous region of Georgia, by a small force retained by JOHNSTON. If may turn out that the first proof we have of this will be an overwhelming force confronting BUTLER, rapidly transferred to LEE, when, by a single blow, BUTLER has been disposed of.

We will remark that, with common prudence, such a disaster to BUTLER does not seem possible. Since a pontoon bridge thrown across the James—presumed to be at hand, if not already laid—would enable him in a few hours to take up a secure position on the north side of the river.

SHERMAN is said to have supplies of all kinds for thirty days. The railroad is running to Kingston and Rome, and he finds no difficulty, it is said, in keeping communications open with his rear. It has occurred to us as a suspicious circumstance that JOHNSTON, in his retreat, has not more effectually destroyed the railroad, and thereby thrown greater obstacles in the way of SHERMAN. Is he not, for some purpose, by inflicting this slight injury, luring SHERMAN on? It would seem that in the circumstance of the road not being more thoroughly destroyed, there is evidence either of the positive weakness of JOHNSTON from depletion, or of strategy like that practiced on ROSECRANS at Chicamauga.

It is evident, therefore, that JOHNSTON is either leading SHERMAN as far as possible away from his base to a position favorable for turning on him, or he is sending off reinforcements to Virginia, and with a small force protecting his retreat so as to favor the policy of concentration. Which is it?

The comments of the rebel press, given in another column, on the situation in Georgia and JOHNSTON's movements, indicate perfect reliance on his strategy. It is by no means certain that, even though he has sent away no part of his army, he has not been crushed back by SHERMAN's superior strategy and numbers.

The last news from SHERMAN is to the effect that the enemy is discovering his move to turn Allatoona, marched out to meet him at Dallas, but were pressed back about three miles where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marrietta, where JOHNSTON had chosen a strong line and fortified himself. General SHERMAN's right was at Dallas and the center about three miles north. Allatoona is a point of great importance to the rebels, because of its iron-works, and if JOHNSTON is not acting on the theory of ultimately giving up everything to concentrate in Virginia, he will defend the place sternly. It is equally certain that SHERMAN will attack him there and continue the flanking which has thus far been so successful,—his determination being to reach Atlanta in the shortest time.

Further advices from that quarter will be awaited with interest. It is not probable, however, we will not be compelled to wait long.

Major General Butler.

Whether General BUTLER has failed or been successful, as a military man, will be decided by the government, and there should be no more hesitation in his case than there was in SIGEL's. If he has proven himself a capable general, he should be retained in command; if he has failed because he does not understand his business, let him be set aside. The moment is not favorable for schools of practice or experiments of any kind. We conclude the Government knows what was expected of BUTLER, and said whether, under the circumstances, he has done or can do anything for which he should be blamed. We trust it will act precisely as it would in the case of any other general, without fear or favor.

The N. Y. *Times*, in common with the *Tribune* and other leading journals, contends that Gen BUTLER has turned out "a veritable miscarriage." On the contrary, the Boston *Advertiser* publishes a letter from the James river, the writer of which says:

> If the public really supposed that Gen. Butler's advance on richmond was considered by the authorities as the main advance of the campaign, for which the chief provision was made, and to which Gen. Grant's movements were simply secondary, of course the public has a right to be dissatisfied that we have not, with a flourish of trumpets, blown down the walls of Fort Darling and marched into a grateful city. But if the public or the government supposed that here was, simply, a very efficient column demonstrating on a wholly independent line,—acting throughout as a second to the Lieutenant General, then the public and the government will see that we have performed and more than performed what was committed to us; and are likely to perform it still, whatever they say of us in the newspapers.

It might be said, in reply to this, that the dispatches of BUTLER, written before he was driven back, created another impression, particularly the one in which he announced that he held the Richmond and Petersburg road, and that General GRANT "need'nt trouble himself about LEE getting reinforcements from BEAUREGARD." In the next three days BUTLER was on the defensive in his intrenchments, BEAUREGARD held the Richmond and Petersburg road, and LEE has since been reinforced by him.

The *Army and Navy Journal*, speaking of "the removal of Generals," particularly of the prompt supersession of SIGEL by HUNTER, remarks: "It is reported that an order has been issued removing still another prominent officer commanding a heavy column, who has not fulfilled the great expectations which his admirers entertained of him. But the order has not been published, nor has it yet taken effect."

The *Journal* continues by saying:

> We do not know precisely how the Lieutenant-General stands related to these removals. They have all taken place since his appointment in the early part of March to the command of all the armies in the field. Each of them has followed upon some real or apparent failure in duty, and the principle involved has been made applicable to *every case* of such character that has occurred within the past three months. It would appear, at all events, that there is a uniform system in the matter, and that the long-complained of capriciousness of cancellation in regard to removals and reinstatements, as well as in regard to appointments, no longer exist.
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> "Some have proclaimed against these removals as part of the alleged universal war against 'civilian generals,' and in favor of 'West Pointers;' but this is invalidated by the fact that two of the four removed officers are 'West Pointers,' and the successor of one of these two 'West Pointers' is a 'civilian general.'"

NOBLE OHIO.—A letter from Secretary Stanton to Gov. Brough, states that thirty-eight regiments numbering over 32,000 men have been sent into the field under the one hundred days offer. The Secretary says: This prompt and energetic action of yourself, your staff, and the loyal people of the State exhibits the unity of effort of devoted patriotism and stern determination to spare no sacrifice to maintain the Union and overthrow the rebellion.

Gen. Hunter's Column.

We chronicled in our last that Gen. HUNTER had commenced his march up the Shenandoah Valley, to retrieve the lost fortunes of SIGEL. He having dispensed with everything in the line of baggage, his train will be small, and his corps nearly all fighting men. He sets out like one intending to go through, and it is to be hoped he will. Gen. HUNTER is not high on the list of fortunate men as the director of independent operations in the field; nevertheless, he is an officer of much experience and thoroughly devoted to the business of putting down the rebellion by fighting.

It is probable he will not go far before finding the rebels, for BRECKINRIDGE and IMBODEN were lately in the Valley, meditating, it was believed, a raid towards the Pennsylvania border. A spy has recently been taken in Adams county, in this State, under circumstances, which, taken in connection with his confessions, go far to establish this intention. CROOK and AVERILL having done the work for which they were specially sent, may have been ordered to join or co-operate with Gen. HUNTER. In such case we might safely look for a success in that quarter, and important co-operation with GRANT. The information gained through SIGEL'S failure, will be of great service to HUNTER, and the promptness of his marching after assuming command, indicates not only the disposition to undertake, but the ability to do the work committed to his hands.

If BRECKINRIDGE has joined LEE, as late reports say he has, HUNTER'S prompt advance will be unexpected. This is not unlikely. LEE's necessities we can readily suppose may have led to the adoption of the belief that with SIGEL'S defeat his force had been disposed of; therefore HUNTER may have a clear path through the entire length of the valley till he nears Gordonsville, and the line of the Virginia Central road, which LEE is unquestionably striving to hold. Whatever may be the precise situation and plan, this field of operations has derived renewed interest from recent events. Success by HUNTER is important to GRANT, and this has been rendered more so by the failure of BUTLER on the James, whereby the rebels are able to concentrate measurably against GRANT, a circumstance that has an important bearing on the campaign.

The O. S. Presbyterian Assembly—Noble Testimony Against Slavery.

The action of the Old School Assembly, on the subject of Slavery, at Newark, on Friday, will thrill the heart of every loyal christian throughout the land. For learning, piety, and unswerving loyalty, the members of that grave body are pre-eminently distinguished. The report of Judge MATTHEWS, which we published entire, in the COMMERCIAL of Thursday, came before the body on that day, and elicited a long and exciting discussion. After the adoption of unimportant amendments, it was adopted unanimously as a whole, and the Old School Assembly thus took advanced ground in favor of universal liberty. The Assembly's deliverance is a bold, manly, outspoken testimony against voluntary enslaving of one portion of the human race as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of GOD, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of CHRIST, which enjoins "that whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." It declares that the time has come when it is GOD'S will that every vestige of human slavery among us shall be effaced; and that every Christian man should address himself with industry and earnestness to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty; that every motive for its toleration has been taken away from every good man. The Assembly further avows its cordial approbation of the measures taken by the National and State authorities for its extirpation, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war and bloodshed, and long list of horrors that follow in their train.

This clear and unequivocal annunciation of its views on the "sum of all villainies," carries with it a strong moral force, and is in striking contrast with the weak, timid, shilly-shally course of another body which held its sessions in our city, during the past week. The effect of the one is to give strength and aid to the government in dealing blows to crush the rebellion; while that of the other is to embolden those whose sons are in rebel armies to speak treason even in the Temple of the Living God. We hail therefore the action of the staid Presbyterians with unfeigned joy. The spirit of liberty is abroad in the land. There is no party or church organization or individual who can maintain a position as a leader of public sentiment that hesitates to speak out clearly and squarely on the subject of human bondage. The waves of enlightened public opinion, which are now surging over the land, will sweep the apologists of slavery and rebellion into oblivion, and in the terse language of the Bible, their very "names will rot."

The Rescue of Porter's Fleeton Red River.

The deeply interesting report of Admiral PORTER, describing in graphic language the great engineering feat of Lieut. Col. BAILEY, whereby the entire fleet was saved, is given in our columns to-day. The Admiral awards the heartiest and most unreserved praise to Lieut. Col. BAILEY for his unequaled skill and energy, and recommends that he be rewarded with the highest honors. We are confident the report spread before our readers at this moment nothing of equal interest, save the defeat of LEE and the capture of Richmond by GRANT.

At the meeting in Boston a few days since of the American Tract Society, HENRY WARD BEECHER said: "There is now before us a mighty future into which we are swiftly rushing—and there is danger in that future. There need be no fear of our not crushing our enemies in the field. We have to fear a disunited North, a malignant party from the dross of our northern society, from that undercurrent of people from whom, if we but do our duty and christianize and civilize them, we may hope much. But we must be prepared for the worst. When the Governor of New York seeks to array State against Nation, and when politicians are working for a reaction in the North, we must be prepared not only to print tracts and distribute them but to put down by every means in our power such a revolution. We must now measure the proportions of this possible mischief, took the Red Dragon in the face and be ready or his leap."

The Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, followed, and referring to what Mr. BEECHER had said about slangers, declared "we were near a crater, nearer than we knew to a revolution in the North."

HONOR TO GRANT.—The call is out for a mass meeting at Union Square on Saturday evening June 11th of loyal citizens of New York, without distinction of party, for the purpose of tendering a grateful acknowledgment for services on many a battle-field, for glorious victories achieved, and for protection given under Providence, to the life of the nation by Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT. This may mean just what it says; but it may be a political dodge of some kind.

Taking a Reckoning.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of this week takes the following view of the campaign:

> As the campaign rolls on, the plan which unfolding events clearly reveal as the one which General Grant had fixed upon for the army under his personal supervision, seems to be crowned with steady success. Not all his subordinates have been equally fortunate. But he appears only upon them to pair off, as it were, with the rebel armies in their front. The main burden of conquest he took on his own shoulders. It appears now that the failure of Grant would be the failure of all the rest, as his success is the success of all. Johnston, reinforced, might visit Sherman with severe repulse, on his present advanced ground. And the consequences to Butler and Sigel of Grant's retirement need hardly be stated. But Grant is coming on to push his immediate antagonist back and back, though both Sigel and Butler should fail him. Sherman is striking at a vital point in rebeldom. But the observer feels that the blow will not be vital, for the mortal thrust must be delivered in Virginia.
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> Our opinion is that (notice of the cooperative movements) each step of Lee hitherto has not only been contemplated, but intended and forced by Gen. Grant. Whether his ultimate desire can be gratified, in this shape I now has, is another question. Brilliantly successful as is the record of Chicamauga, the Lieutenant General would be better pleased with a repetition of the story of Vicksburg. It remains to be seen how, after a protracted struggle in the outer defences of Richmond, Gen. Lee will decide the hard question of what to do with the city he now has in his hands. Our people are prone to think that he will huddle and coop seventy or ninety thousand men, in a single city, to eat themselves into capitulation. Should the contrast so improbable as well as so fatal a mistake, failing to leave his main army as an outlying and harassing force, his adversary would quickly make the name of Lee, so long the omen of skill and victory, but a synonym for ill-starred Pemberton.

The N. Y. *Tribune* declares the following to be the result of its observations:

> It would be impossible to ask for a more decisive test of success up to the present moment of the campaign than is furnished by the retreat from Lee. Three weeks ago his army held the south bank of the Rapidan, encyloped in a network of intrenchments, which the labor of more than one Winter had constructed. Beyond the Rapidan he held Gordonsville and Charlottesville, held the Orange and Alexandria railroad, held the Virginia Central, held the whole country, and closed, as he believed, every avenue of advance to Richmond. Gen Grant was wholly north of the Rapidan—his headquarters at Culpeper Court House, sixty-eight miles, as the crow flies, to Richmond, and a hundred by any practicable road. To-day his headquarters are south of the North Anna river, not more than twenty-five miles by railroad from the rebel Capital. All the territory that lies between the Rapidan and the North Anna, and the whole of one great line of communication with Lee fought desperately to preserve, are to-day in the possession of Gen. Grant. That is the present result of a campaign, every battle of which the rebel commander claimed as a victory.

General Intelligence.

It is suggested that we owe the bulletins from the War Department to Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who is an experienced journalist.

Wm. Boyd, Esq., the first proprietor of Lafayette, Ind., died in that town on Tuesday evening. He purchased eighty-four acres, now in the heart of the city, for $4 75 per acre, and after laying out the town sold the whole, except a small fraction or two, for $1,000.

The Duke of Salamanca, a Spanish nobleman who has invested largely in this country in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and is a man of great force of character, recently said, at a public meeting, that he everywhere, in his travels, found statues and busts of men of talent, but none of rich men.

A first-class car on a Spanish railway is a large apartment, hung with damask curtains, sofas for seats, and space enough to move about in.

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow with several girls, all in genteel poverty. "You must husband your time," said a saze friend. "I'd rather husband some of my daughters," answered the poor lady.

The Danish monarchy is now reduced to two islands of the sea, frozen up six months in a year.

It costs from 80 cts to $1 20 in wear and tear every time a railroad train is stopped.

Wendell Phillips says that the "gristle of the South is hardening into bone." William Loyd Garrison replies: "If the gristle of the South is hardening into bone, it is the bone of a skeleton."

At a Presbyterian convention in Newark, N. J., recently, Dr. Candee, in an address, said: "I have three sons in the service of the country, and I know how a soldier feels while the people are praying. I have just received a letter with this sentence in it from one of my sons. It shows how they prize the prayers of their father, do not cease to pray for me and our soldiers. I feel your prayers every day."

Military Intelligence.

Fredericksburg is no longer a base. The wounded have been removed. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have left for Port Royal, the time between which place and Washington, by boat, is thirteen hours.

Brig. Gen. St. George Cook has been appointed to take charge of recruiting for the army, with his headquarters at New York.

The 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, recently stationed at Chambersburg, are now near Washington, which point they reached after a hard four days' march. An order has been received requiring the regiment to turn over all the horses, and cavalry arms and equipments, and report to Gen. Casey. The object of this order is to convert the 21st into infantry, and has caused much dissatisfaction among the officers and men, who protest earnestly against it. The regiment is over twelve hundred strong, one company of one hundred men being on detached duty at Washington.

We have the Richmond account of the repulse of Butler's army from the field works in the rear of Drury's Bluff. Beauregard reports that Rawson commanded the storming party which disabled and captured some artillery, took four stands of colors and several hundred prisoners, mostly of the 58th Massachusetts regiment. The rebels estimate their own loss at 1,5 0 killed and wounded, and suppose Butler's was fully 3,000. They claim to have 1,600 prisoners, and to hold complete possession of the Petersburg Railroad.

On Thursday, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church authorized their book agents to purchase suitable buildings for all the Book Depositories. The Committee on Episcopacy reported adversely to the proposition to amend the discipline, to require the Bishops to appoint preachers, with the advice of the Presiding Elders. A resolution was adopted declaring that, whether Bishop Morris shall continue to travel and perform Episcopal duties during the next quadrennial term, is, by the constitution, left to his judgment and that of his Episcopal colleagues. The Committee on Itineracy recommended the restoration of the superannuary relation, adopted. A resolution was adopted recommending the alteration of the second rule, (restriction rule,) so as to have but one delegate, instead of two, to each Conference. Those conference numbers do not give them two. The resignation of the Rev. S. D. Brown, editor elect of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, was received, and the Rev. H. C. Benson elected to the post. Rev. J. F. Peck, editor elect of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, declined the appointment preferring to live in the vicinity of the Book Concern. Question 1—How shall we receive those ministers who may offer to unite with us from the Methodist Episcopal Church South? Answer—Upon the same conditions as specified in answer to question first, provided they give satisfactory assurances to an annual or quarterly conference of their loyalty to the National Government and fidelity to the principles of the anti-slavery doctrine of our Church.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—This society was engaged Thursday, principally in the reception of reports of committees. The report of the Committee on Enrollment, states that the whole number of male members is 653. Life members, 3-7; annual members, 225. Of the annual members, seventy are also life members.

All the loyal States, the Cherokee nation, Canada and Birmah are represented. Pennsylvania has the largest number of life members, being 93, and New York the greatest number of Annual members, being 79. An invitation to visit the Union League House was accepted. Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Indiana, delivered an essay on "The Influence of Foreign Missions in the Development of our Denominational Character."

An election of officers was held, and resulted in the choice of Hon. Ira Harris as President; Rev. Alexis Casswell and Hon. John P. Cuzer Vice Pres dents; and Rev. O. S. Stearns, Recording Secretary. The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied in the delivery of addresses by representatives of kindred missionary bodies, and by returned missionaries and missionaries appointed. Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Mo., was agreed upon as the place for the next meeting, and President Anderson, L. L. D., of Rochester, was selected to preach the annual sermon.

Gen. Sibley has news from his scouts that there are 32 lodges of Sissiton Sioux, who have signed a treaty of peace, near Devil's Lake; that south of Hart river, there are 2,160 lodges of Tetons and Yanktons, whose object is to obstruct the passage of boats and emigrants across the plains; that there are 300 lodges of Tetons and Yanktons encamped near a fort on the Missouri, for the purpose of making peace, after which they go to war with the Winnebagoes; and that all the Medewakanton Sioux are assembling at Turtle mountain, in British America, with the purpose that they shall not be molested, and with the advice of Eng ish authorities to make peace as soon as our army arrives at Devil's Lake, if allowed a tract of land where they could live.

A LADIES' ANTI-IMPORTATION UNION has been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio. Officers were appointed, and a pledge signed by those present not to purchase, during the war, any imported article where home manufactures can possibly be substituted.

DEATH OF JUDGE NILL.—Judge Nill, of the Franklin district, of this State, died in Chambersburg, on Thursday. He was elected Judge, in 1862, as a war democrat, over Hon. Wilson Reilly, Breckinridge candidate.

A dispatch from Washington announces that the Court-martial on Surgeon General Hammond has resulted in his conviction. Surgeon General Hammond was arraigned on the following charges: Corruptly, fraudulently and unlawfully purchasing medical hospital stores and supplies, and falsehood.

Rebel Views of Sherman's Advance.

Alleged Shrewd Strategy of Johnston.

Account of the Battle of Resaca.

The Atlanta Papers on the Situation.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, May 19.]

From our North Georgia exchanges we get a mass of interesting details of the news from Gen. Johnston's army. It is evident from all accounts that there has already been hard fighting, and that there is to be a great deal more before the fight is over. Our loss is considerable, and that of the Yankees is very heavy.

About one thousand or fifteen hundred of our wounded from the late battles in front reached Atlanta Monday afternoon.

Our army left Resaca Monday morning in good order, and without any serious losses of any kind. The railroad bridge over the Oostanaula river was burned after our forces were placed in position on the south side. Our army retired to Calhoun without any confusion or disorder, and Gen. Johnston still commands all the roads leading to Atlanta.

Only two divisions participated in the late engagement. Lieut.-Gen. Hardee had his horse killed under him by a shell. One of his staff was slightly wounded. Our line of battle now extends about twenty-eight miles.

THE LAST FIGHT BEFORE RESACA—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Atlanta Appeal.]

On Thursday evening, May 12, the enemy began to move out of Dalton toward Resaca. During the previous night, and throughout the morning of that day, the enemy had transferred his entire line, with the exception of two divisions, which remained in front of the gaps, to the right, making a rendezvous of Snaketree Gap, and massing in Sugar Valley. General Johnston held his position until it became evident that no fight was to be obtained in front of Dalton. He then caused a movement to the left, in order to face the columns of Sherman, which were already pouring into the village of Resaca, and fortifying the hills of Dick's Ridge.

At sundown on Thursday the troops were in motion. They passed through Dalton with banners waving and bands playing. As each brigade moved by the headquarters of the standing General it sent up cheer after cheer for General Johnston. All night the transit continued, and at dawn on Friday, when the rear guard brought up the line, not a straggler was to be seen. The most childlike confidence pervaded the ranks, and not a soldier was to be found who did not comprehend the wisdom of his chief. "We are not retreating" said the men, "for we still keep the enemy before us; we are marching out to a fight." This was speedily proved to be true for hardly had our lines reformed in the Resaca works and our skirmishers thrown out in front, before positions, at two o'clock on Friday, the enemy advanced.

Elated, doubtless, with a fancied advantage, he moved up in handsome style, and the fight thus commenced, lasted until dark, being confined chiefly to our left, but, ranging along to the center, as our guns upon the hights and in the river played upon the thick column that came down from Dick's Ridge. It was toward the close of this magnificent skirmish for position that Brigadier Brayton fell. He was killed by a minnie ball through the lungs and heart. The result of the evening was the repulse of every effort made and the development of the enemy's lines.

On Saturday morning, at daylight, the battle was renewed upon our left. This portion of our lines is under the immediate care of Lieutenant General Polk, who received the advance of the enemy with deliberate skill. He placed his skirmishers in front, and for six hours held every thing in check. Meanwhile, the enemy was massing on our right and center, where Hood and Hardee had disposed their troops to great advantage. The battle began at seven o'clock, simultaneous with a furious cannonade upon the town of Resaca, and was continued until half past eight o'clock. The enemy were then pressed with signal success, and a total failure to reach the railroad, as a base of supply, or to destroy our depot in the village. During the two hours after sundown the fight was terrible, but only in obedience to the laws of nature and necessity.

An effort was made during Saturday night to throw a pontoon across the river at Tanner's Ferry, but it was repulsed, and on Sunday morning the fighting began, chiefly on the left, in front of the town of Resaca.

We give these general facts, omitting details, because of the desire of Gen. Johnston for peculiar reticence, and because such minutiæ cannot be verified in the tumult of a prolonged conflict.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy, May 17.]

By the closing movements of Sherman, the two hostile armies in our front are gradually shifting into a new situation. By private dispatches we were on Monday morning informed of the close of the fight at the bridge at Resaca to Calhoun. Our own correspondent writes from Calhoun, under date of Sunday, that all the trains, hospitals and supplies are being removed to Calhoun. The enemy are still attempting to flank, and it would be difficult even to conjecture where the next heavy encounter will take place. The impression is universal that Johnston has fallen back to a necessary exactly in the position designed for him. Sherman evidently believes Johnston is running, and the latter knows precisely what the enemy and himself are about.

If excuse or explanation were requisite to some mysterious motives of our reticence, Commander-in-Chief in shifting with the enemy, it would be the situation in Virginia. Everything that he desires the very developments that are now being made on the part of the Yankee general. Every advance by the left flank exposes the flank and rear of the enemy. Every advance carries him further from his depot of supplies, which, if the road has been destroyed, would involve the enemy in the same campaign of the invading party. It is an accepted principle in military science that a river is much safer in ones front than his rear. When his army is in front of the Confederate he will be in imminent danger of destruction; for we believe Johnston will hurl his army *en masse* upon him.

We have conversed with many intelligent soldiers among the wounded who came down last evening. When they left the field Sunday night the Ostenaula river was our line; *our army was on this side of the river*, and that is the enemy on the other. It was said that one corps of the enemy, perhaps, had crossed at the ford west of Calhoun. The Resaca bridge was burned Sunday morning, and on Monday or Tuesday our whole army was not engaged. Indeed, the greater portion of it has not yet been under fire, having been held in reserve for some purpose, known only to the God of battles and Joseph E. Johnston.

We conversed with an intelligent officer who assures us that the spirit of the men is unparalleled in the history of the Army of Tennessee. He declares that if Gen. Johnston will let the men loose they will whip the Yankees on ground of their own choosing. The Yankees have already been punished severely, and the fearful losses of the last few days will be calculated to diminish a little the pluck which seems to have characterized their recent charges upon our intrenchments.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer, May 17.]

We have just returned from the battle field at Resaca, and proceed to lay before our readers the most reliable news from that quarter.

On Saturday morning our forces were placed in position at Resaca and to the left of that place, the line extending several miles to the southwest and beyond the Oostenaula. Early in the morning rapid engagement commenced along the entire line. The artillery firing has not been surpassed in rapidity and extent on any during the war. An incessant and continuous roar of musketry was kept up between the closely approximated lines of infantry.

There was no disposition on our part to change the front. In the evening the enemy made three desperate and persistent assaults on our works at Resaca. They were followed with the loss in front of our side and few casualities on our part. During all of Saturday night a constant cannonading was kept up, and on Sunday morning the opposing lines were within half a mile of each other. Desultory rifling began early and continued, as a general skirmish, during the entire day. There was a rapid cannonading in the morning, but it became slow, and almost ceased at nightfall. The number of casualties was larger than those reported on Saturday. Brigadier General Tucker, of Mississippi, was severely wounded in the arm, but is doing well at the house of a friend in Marietta. There are few deaths in comparison to the number of wounded.

One of the notable incidents that occurred on Saturday was the method by which the enemy's assaults were received. We had, in the rifle-pits, several lines of men ranged behind each other. The rear lines loaded the muskets, and passed them to the front lines. The enemy still continued their assaults after the artillery volleys, and were assailed by themselves met by a ceaseless volley of musketry, that staggered and finally dispersed them. The slaughter was very great.

At noon on Saturday, the Yankees planted a battery on an eminence south of the river, one and a half miles from Calhoun, on the Villenow Road. They fired on a group of cavalry officers who were in front of our lines, but with no effect upon the hill to the right of Calhoun. They threw but five or six shells, one of which struck an old house in the center of the village, when the battery was driven off by a few rifles, which got a destructive cross-fire range from two commanding eminences.

On Sunday, twenty-three hundred of the enemy's cavalry appeared within two miles of Rome before they were discovered. Col. Jackson dismounted his cavalry, and, entering into a rapid skirmish with them, soon had them retreating. No more demonstrations occurred there.

The army remains as buoyant and confident as ever. Our officers, and especially the general officers, are very cheerful and certain of success. The Yankee army is estimated at over one hundred thousand men, and they are fighting with desperation, not unlike that which, presuming we are in small numbers. Our army has never been handled so admirably before. It is splendidly apportioned, and an unabated confidence exists in General Johnston. A most notable feature of the field is that there is no straggling. The prompt and efficient measures which have been taken to guard the rear has completely prevented it.

NEWS FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 30.]

The flanking movement of Sherman southward still continues. Both armies are across the Oostanaula, and Johnston has burned the bridge in his rear at Resacca. We hardly think it probable that *a general fight will come on before the enemy get to the neighborhood of Etowah River—until the line of the Rome Railroad, which we believe Johnston will hold.* His progress southward is far more easily made than that by the enemy, through a exceedingly rugged country in their line of march. A private letter, dated at Atlanta, May 17, says:

> "The truth is, no general-engagement has taken place. Johnston is falling back gradually, drawing the enemy along, waiting for ground and trying to get a good battle-ground. Our loss, so far, is said to be six thousand—one thousand killed, three or four thousand wounded, and the balance missing. Oostanaula bridge is burned, and our army is on this side. You can say the wounded are going from as well as coming here. The army, fro n General Johnston down, is said to be in the highest spirits and confident of the issue."

All this goes to sustain what we have said upon the subject. A game of strategy is going on, in which Johnston is acting simply upon the defensive. He has no objection that the enemy should transfer the grand fight as far South as is consistent with his own plans and the national defenses of the State. Every foot of ruggedness he can put the enemy places between himself and Chattanooga—every day that he protracts his march—every pound that he diminishes his stores of subsistence—goes to secure the completeness of his overthrow, if defeated.

THE LATEST FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

CALHOUN, May 17, 1'64.

On Sunday Stewart's division, with Maney's brigade on the extreme right, supported by Hindman and Stevenson, at four in the afternoon charged the enemy's left at Resaca. The enemy's loss is heavy. Stovall lost two hundred and seventy killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss is ten to our one. J. K. Jackson's brigade suffered considerably. Col. Capers, Lieutenant Weems, of South Carolina; Generals Walthall and Manigault, and Major Camp, of the Fortieth Georgia, were slightly wounded.

ATLANTA, May 18.

Thus far the vigilance of General Johnston has foiled every effort of the foe, and he has lost no opportunity to punish his assailants. The respective casualities up to last night are estimated as follows: Confederate loss, 2,500; Yankee loss from 12,000 to 15,000.

Yesterday afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on at four o'clock, three miles above Adairsville.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 18.

Gov Brown issued a proclamation calling out the civil and militia officers of this State, to report immediately at Atlanta, to Governor Wayne, to aid in repelling the enemy.

JOHNSTON'S SPECIALITY—OPINION OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

To those familiar with the history of the previous campaign of the present commander of the Army of Tennessee, his apparent retrograde from the Chattanooga Mountains to Resaca, and thence beyond the river, will be well understood. All of his victories in the war have been won by the retreat—drawing the enemy from their position, and falling upon them as sudden as a thunderbolt. General Scott's advice to a Federal commander was: "Beware of Lee advancing, and watch Johnston on the retreat. You may whip Johnston at a stand, but the devil himself would be defeated in the attempt to whip him retreating."

The Mexican Question in France.

An interesting discussion took place in the French Chambers on the 17th of May, on the question of the Mexican occupation. M. Jules Favre attacked the government; he asked if the Emperor Maximilian were not in reality the lieutenant of France; declared that the Mexican expedition, so far from being finished, was but just begun; reproached the government for having guaranteed the Mexican loan, thus assuming the payment by France of the cost of the expedition, contrary to promises made, and spoke bitterly of the fact that French soldiers, to the number of twenty-five thousand, are made subsidiaries to the interest under pay to a foreign power. Finally, he disapproved of the conduct of France towards the United States, saying: "Had France openly sympathized with the triumph of liberty and the abolition of slavery; the North would have received useful succor. At the same time, our marine and commerce would have profited by such a declaration."

M. Rouher, minister of state, in defending the government, made several highly important revelations. He said that within ten days the government had given orders for the detention of the iron-clads" at Nantes and Bordeaux; spoke of the resolution of our House of Representatives as "only a momentary outburst of passion, like that which occurred when Messrs. Mason and Slidell were arrested on board the Trent, but which did not prevent the Federal Government from giving up the two persons in conformity with the law of nations;" and declared his belief that before our war shall close "the Emperor of Mexico may have consolidated his throne and established important commercial relations between the two countries which will ripen into bonds of peace." He declared the Monroe doctrine to mean only that the United States do not mean to permit the formation of European colonies in America; asserted that the Emperor Maximilian "is the sovereign of Mexico by popular election;" cited Washington dispatches to the effect that the United States, consistently with their principles, can but leave the destiny of Mexico in the hands of its own population, and acknowledge their independence under whatever form it may assume;" and gave it as his opinion that the House Mexican resolution "was in reality intended only to influence the approaching Presidential election." Finally he said: "All my hopes, consistently with the great nation by whose cradle France stood as sponsor. [Hear, hear.] I fervently hope that the present struggle will soon be over and when it is, why should we fear a war between the United States and Mexico?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CARPENTERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS can hear of a good situation in Allegheny City, by applying at J. T. Stockdale's store, office of McKelvey & Miller, Duquesne Way, second door from the Hand street bridge. my23:t

$2500 TO $3000 PER YEAR.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture an article of daily consumption. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new, honored by Congress. Sale is permanent. $5 Outfree. Any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full information address (with stamp enclosed for return),

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A plot of the land may be seen and full information had on application to

S. S. BRYAN.
Broker and Insurance Agent,
89 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
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DWELLING HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A man wishes to rent a family house in the city, a HOUSE with five or six rooms and good yard. Rent not over fifteen Dollars per month. Any one having a house to rent may hear of a good tenant by addressing "DRUGGIST," Commercial office.
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$2000 00!
$3000 00!
$4000 00!
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Can be made by selling a patented article that every family wants, must and will have. Call and get a sample free, and full particulars. J. C. TILTON
my30 No. 48 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M., of June 8th, 1864, for ten thousand (10,000) Horseshoes, established wood, either beech or maple.

The wood to be delivered at Government wood yards, or at other points in or near Louisville, and in such quantities monthly, as may be hereafter designated.

No bids will be received for less than one thousand cords.

Evidence of loyalty must accompany each bid.

Each bidder, and in case of a firm, each member of the firm making a bid, must sign his name in full.

Each bidder must give bonds, with good security for the faithful performance of the contract, and also, each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——is (or are), able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accord

The Great Engineering Feat.

Admiral Porter's Official Narrative of the Extraordinary Escape of His Fleet from the Red River.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, MOUTH OF RED RIVER, May, 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the vessels lately caught by low water above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position. The water had fallen so low that I had no hope or expectation of getting the vessels out this season, and, as the army had made arrangements to evacuate the country, I saw nothing before me but the destruction of the best part of the Mississippi squadron.

There seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency. Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th Army Corps, proposed a plan of building a series of dams across the rocks at the falls, and raising the water high enough to let the vessels pass over. This proposition looked like madness, and the best engineers ridiculed it; but Colonel Bailey was so sanguine of success that I requested General Banks to have it done, and he entered heartily into the work. Provisions were short, and forage was almost out, and the dam was promised to be finished in ten days or the army would have to leave us. I was doubtful about the time, but had no doubt of ultimate success, if time would only permit.

General Banks placed at the disposal of Col. Bailey all the force he required, consisting of some three thousand men and two or three hundred wagons. All the neighboring steam mills were torn down for materials—two or three regiments of Maine men were set at work felling trees, and on the second day after my arrival in Alexandria from Grand Ecore the work had fairly begun. Trees were falling with great rapidity, teams were moving in all directions, bringing in brick and stone; quarries were opened; flatboats were built to bring stone down from above, and every man seemed to be working with a vigor I have seldom seen equalled, while perhaps not one in fifty believed in the success of the undertaking. These falls are about a mile in length, filled with rugged rocks, over which at the present stage of water it seemed to be impossible to make a channel.

The work was commenced by running out from the left bank of the river a tree dam, made of the bodies of very large trees, brush, brick, and stone, cross-tied with heavy timber, and strengthened in every way which ingenuity could devise. This was run out about 300 feet into the river; four large coal barges were then filled with brick and sunk at the end of it. From the right bank of the river, cribs filled with stone were built out to meet the barges, all of which was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding there was a current running of nine miles an hour, which threatened to sweep everything before it. It will take too much time to enter into the details of this truly wonderful work; suffice it to say, that the dam had nearly reached completion in eight days' working time, and the water had risen sufficiently on the upper falls to allow the Fort Hindman, Osage, and Neosho to get down and be ready to pass the dam.

In another day it would have been high enough to enable all the other vessels to pass the upper falls. Unfortunately, on the morning of the 9th instant, the pressure of water became so great that it swept away two of the stone barges which swung in below the dam on one side. Seeing this unfortunate accident, I jumped on a horse and rode up to where the upper vessels were anchored and ordered the Lexington to pass the upper falls if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam. I thought I might be able to save the four vessels below, not knowing whether the persons employed on the work would ever have the heart to renew the enterprise.

The Lexington succeeded in getting over the upper falls just in time, the water rapidly falling as she was passing over. She then steered directly for the opening in the dam, through which the water was rushing so furiously that it seemed as if nothing but destruction awaited her. Thousands of beating hearts looked on, anxious for the result. The silence was so great as the Lexington approached the dam that a pin might almost have been heard to fall. She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, lung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the current, and rounded to safely into the bank.

Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer, and universal joy seemed to pervade the face of every man present. The Neosho followed next—all her hatches fastened down, and every precaution taken against accident. She did not fare as well as the Lexington, her pilot having become frightened as he approached the abyss, and stopped her engine, when I particularly ordered a full head of steam to be carried. The result was that for a moment her hull disappeared from sight, under the water. Every one thought she was lost. She rose, however, swept along over the rocks with the current, and fortunately escaped with only one hole in her bottom, which was stopped in the course of an hour. The Hindman and Osage both came through beautifully without touching a thing, and I thought if I was only fortunate enough to get my large vessels as well over the falls my fleet once more would do good service on the Mississippi.

The accident to the dam, instead of disheartening Col. Bailey, only induced him to renew his exertions after he had seen the success of getting four vessels through. The noble-hearted soldiers, seeing their labor of the last eight days swept away in a moment, cheerfully went to work to repair damages, being confident now that all the gunboats would be finally brought over. The men had been working for eight days and nights, up to their necks in water, in the broiling sun, cutting trees and wheeling bricks, and nothing but good humor prevailed among them. On the whole, it was very fortunate the dam was carried away, as the two barges that were swept away from the centre swung around against some rocks on the left, and made a fine cushion for the vessels, and prevented them, as it afterwards appeared, from running on certain destruction.

The force of the water and current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Col. Bailey continued to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam, and build a series of wing dams on the upper falls. This was accomplished in three days' time, and on the 13th instant the Mound City, the Carondolet, and Pittsburgh came over the upper falls, a good deal of labor having been expended in hauling them through, the channel being very crooked—scarcely wide enough for them. Next day the Czark, Louisville, Chillicothe and two tugs succeeded in crossing the upper falls.

Immediately afterwards the Mound City, Carondolet, and Pittsburgh started in succession to pass the dam, all their hatches battened down, and every precaution taken to prevent accident.

The passage of these vessels was a most beautiful sight, only to be realized when seen. They passed over without an accident, except the unshipping of one or two rudders. This was witnessed by all the troops, and the vessels were heartily cheered when they passed over. Next morning, at ten o'clock, the Louisville, Chillicothe, Ozerk and two tugs passed over without any accident except the loss of a man, who was swept off the deck of one of the tugs. By three o'clock that afternoon the vessels were all coaled, ammunition replaced, and all steamed down the river with the convoy of transports in company. A good deal of difficulty was anticipated in getting over the bars in lower Red River—depth of water reported only five feet, gunboats were drawing six. Providentially we had a rise from the back water of the Mississippi—that river being very high at the time—the back water extending to Alexandria, 150 miles distant, enabling us to pass all the bars and obstructions with safety.

Words are inadequate to express the admiration I feel for the ability of Lieut. Col. Bailey. This is without doubt the best engineering feat ever performed. Under the best circumstances a private company would not have completed this work under one year, and to any ordinary mind the whole thing would have appeared an entire impossibility. Leaving out his ability as an engineer—the credit he has conferred upon the country—he has saved the Union a valuable fleet worth nearly two millions of dollars; more, he has deprived the enemy of a triumph which would have emboldened them to carry on this war a year or two longer, for the intended departure of the army was a fixed fact and there was nothing left for me to do in case that event occurred but to destroy every part of the vessels, so that the rebels could make nothing of them. The highest honors the Government can bestow on Col. Bailey can never repay him for the service he has rendered the country.

To Gen. Banks, personally, I am much indebted for the happy manner in which he has forwarded this enterprise, giving it his whole attention night and day; scarcely sleeping while the work was going on; attending personally to see that all the requirements of Col. Bailey were complied with on the instant.

I do not believe there ever was a case where such difficulties were overcome in such a short space of time, and without any preparation.

I beg leave to mention the names of some of the persons engaged on this work, as I think that credit should be given to every man employed on it. I am unable to give the names of all, but sincerely trust that Gen. Banks will do full justice to every officer engaged in this undertaking when he makes his report. I only regret that time did not enable me to get the names of all concerned.

The following are the names of the most prominent persons:

Lieut. Col. Bailey, acting military engineer, 19th army corps, in charge of the work; Lieut. Col. Pearcall, assistant; Col. Dwight, acting assistant inspector general; Lieut. Col. W. B. Kinney, 16th New York volunteers; Lieut. Col. Hubbard, 30th Maine volunteers; Maj. Suatelle, Provost Marshal; and Lieut. Williamson, ordnance officer.

The following were a portion of the regiments employed:

20th Maine, commanded by Lieut. Col. Emmerson; 116th New York, Col. George M. Love; 161st New York, Capt. Prentiss; 133d New York, Col. Currie.

The engineer regiments and officers of the 13th Army Corps were also employed.

I feel that I have done but feeble justice to the work or the persons engaged in it. Being severely indisposed, I feel myself unable to go into further details. I trust some future historian will treat this matter as it deserves to be treated, because it is a subject in which the whole country should feel an interest, and the noble men who succeeded so admirably in this arduous task should not lose one atom of credit so justly due them.

The Mississippi squadron will never forget the obligations it is under to Lieut. Col Bailey, acting military engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Previous to passing the vessels over the falls, I had nearly all the guns, ammunition, provisions, chain cables, anchors, and everything that could affect their draft, taken out of them.

The commanders were incessitigable in their exertions to accomplish the object before them, and a happier set of men were never seen, than when their vessels were once more in fighting trim.

If this expedition has not been so successful as the country hoped for, it has exhibited the indomitable spirit of Eastern and Western men, to overcome obstacles deemed by most people insurmountable. It has presented a new feature in the war, nothing like which has ever been accomplished before.

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THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro' Accom'n 3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r 12:20 p m
Thro' Mail 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's 1:50 p m
Thro' Express 4:25 p m	Fast Line 12:50 p m
Fast Line 8:35 p m	Thro Mail 12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n 2:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station 6:15 a m
2d do 11:40 a m	2d do 8:35 a m
3d do 2:50 p m	3d do 1:35 p m
4th do 5:00 p m	4th do 5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line 1:00 a m	Chicago Express 2:20 a m
Express 1:10 p m	Philla. " 2:10 p m
Mail Train 6:30 a m	Chi'll " 7:30 p m
	Crestline Mail 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:40 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 7:35 a m	Mail 6:00 p m
Express 3:40 p m	Express 9:30 a m
1st McK'esport 11:00 a m	1st McK'esport 6:50 p m
2d " 6:15 p m	2d " 2:05 p m
Port Perry 7:00 a m	Port Perry 8:20 a m
Braddock's 4:15 p m	Braddock's 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'K'esport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 7:00 a.m.	Mail 7:00 p. m.
Express 12:05 a. m.	Express 9:25 a. m.
Accommodation 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 10 a. m.	Mail 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express 3:05 p. m.
do 1:45 p. m.	do 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland 1:45 a. m.	
do 1:45 p. m.	

The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

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A. Bates ..... 21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 96 Market st.
E. Reineman ..... 53 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 44 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 31 Market st.
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Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... 92 Third st.
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Ardsoco Oil Company ..... 27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company ..... 80 Third st.

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First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st.
Mechanics' Bank ..... Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 88 Water st.

Hotels.

National ..... McKeesport.
Union ..... Philadelphia.
Girard House ..... Philadelphia.
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg.
Jones House ..... Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Meyer ..... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 22 Diamond.
E. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 135 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow ..... 114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot ..... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie ..... Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
P. A. Madeira ..... 95 Water st.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr ..... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co. ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co. ..... 27 Fifth st.
C. T. Chatony ..... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter ..... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price ..... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King ..... 231 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles ..... Philadelphia.
Taussing, Livingston & Co. ..... St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 82, Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co. ..... corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co. ..... 87 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Joseph Pennock ..... 141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer ..... 254 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott ..... 278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan ..... 59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence ..... 189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

F. W. Newbert ..... 13 St. Clair st.
O. Helmbold ..... 96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw ..... 31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi ..... Third st.

Soap and Candles.

D. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co. ..... 367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co. ..... 133 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 61 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock ..... 75 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts ..... 16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Morton ..... Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr. ..... Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht ..... 126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro ..... Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Reichenback & Sons ..... Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer ..... 84 Wood st.

Clothing Stores.

J. D. Ramaley ..... 334 and 336 Liberty st.

Matters.

Wm. Fleming ..... 189 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr ..... 5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes ..... 107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son ..... 133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Daln & Son ..... 410 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly ..... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

HORNET RASPBERRY.

This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.

J. KNOX, No. 20 Fifth street.

ap21:tf

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

PETER F. SMITH, BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH. ☞ All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL or GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. my22:ow

JOS. KIRKPATRICK ..... WM. KIRKPATRICK

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

(Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick,)

WHOLESALE GROCERIES,

se15] Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $758,865,800. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 28, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

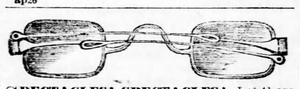
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH ..... DAVID E. PARK ..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring, Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON ..... W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO.; UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialities attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, May 16, 1864.

☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:

On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water street.

my17:6w THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. H. SPANG ..... C. B. HERRON ..... J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD ..... GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts

my22:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 110 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House.

fe PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

my2:1y TEMPERANCEVILLE, near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. & J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

J. M. CORNWELL ..... SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe7

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,

DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16:1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2:tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'was such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other days,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, May 30, 1864.

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Of'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
20 Exchange	—	—	69¼	May 5
20 Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
20 Pittsburgh	—	—	68	" 4
20 Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
20 Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
20 Iron City	—	—	88¾	" 4
20 M & M	—	—	—	$3.75
20 First National	110	—	—	—
20 Second National	110	—	—	—
20 Third National	110	—	—	—
20 First National, Al'y	—	110	—	—
20 Manchester Saving	—	—	53½	" 4
	INSURANCE.			
20 Citizens	—	—	51	—
25 Western	—	—	54	May $2.50
25 Monongahela	34	—	32	—
25 Eureka	59	—	48	" $1.00
25 Pittsburgh	94	—	94	—
25 Allegheny	—	—	27¾	—
25 People's	23	—	28¾	—
25 Penna	—	—	45	—
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela	—	—	27½	—
25 St. Clair Street	60	45	27½	—
50 Hand Street	—	—	50	—
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	21¾	—
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	—	15½	—
50 Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
50 do (interest)	—	—	17	—
50 Steubenville	12	15	14¾	—
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	66	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50 Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25 Allegheny	33	—	88	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¾	—
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lnesco	—	27	—	—
Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10 North American	9	11	—	—
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's	—	—	80¾	—
do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	78¾	—
do 6,s	—	—	97	—
Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
do 5's	—	—	—	68¾
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	—	105
do 2d mortg	96	—	—	—
Connellsville 6's	—	—	87	—
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—

The advance in gold remains unchecked by any favorable army news, and nothing short of the taking of the rebel capital will abate the high premium. Last week the foreign demand, the heavy call for customs, and the speculations which are still kept up in the precious commodity, kept up the rates to a very high figure.

—One of our exchanges remarks that the difficulty of late experienced by persons desirous of subscribing to the ten-forty loan in regard to procuring the bonds has, we are informed, been entirely obviated. The national banks, or those which have been authorized to act as agencies of the Government, have received a sufficient supply to meet the increasing demands for large and small amounts. The public, having now become convinced that the rate of interest on the bonds will not under any consideration be altered from the figure which was fixed when the loan was first placed on the market, are responding to the demands of the country, in a financial point of view, with a disposition which is truly gratifying to all loyal supporters of the cause of the Union.

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, giving the aggregate of their last weekly statements:

	Loans	Specie	Circulat'n	Deposits
N. Y., May 21	$197,256,839	22,661,691	5,367,355	173,111,881
Phila., May 23	29,669,496	3,967,263	2,152,367	26,196,961
Bost., May 23	66,883,472	6,573,397	9,809,087	59,049,911
Total	$303,809,847	32,632,371	17,329,269	241,258,753
Last week	304,692,049	33,247,123	17,770,368	244,960,949
Decrease in loans				42,296
Decrease in specie				614,752
Decrease in circulation				441,099
Decrease of deposits				3,417,845

—The new counterfeit one hundred dollar Treasury notes are well gotten up, and are so close an imitation of the genuine that they are apt to deceive superficial judges. In a large package of "greenbacks" the fraud would hardly be detected, unless on the closest examination.

—About sixty millions of the new loan has been taken up to the present date. The talk about a higher rate of interest for this loan has ceased, and its success is a certainty.

—It is impossible to tell how things will work when the war is over. We may have a financial revulsion; we certainly shall if the people as individuals and as firms, are much in debt, but if the community, in their business affairs, keep free from debt, and if the banks keep their assets in short Government paper, then there will be no revulsion.

Individuals and corporations can run one another, and force contraction—contraction leads to panic and revulsion. If individuals and corporations are very free from debt, or are very well supplied with short Government paper, then the whole brunt of the changed condition of the country on the return of peace, will fall upon the Government; and as the Government cannot be run nor smash nor broken, so long as it pays currency for its time paper, it follows that there can be no revulsion so long as Government currency is a legal tender.

Then, again, what is the safest way to keep our wealth? We are hopeful, yea sanguine enough to say that the no-headed system of investment that will stand the test anything like our Government Securities, for the reason that they are now below the usual peace and specie paying rates.

Ever since the commencement of the rebellion, the supply of Government bonds has been in excess of the demand, and it needs but a thought to see the bearing on the price of any article when the supply is in excess of the demand, especially when the seller's necessity compels the sale. This has been the case with the Government for more than three years. With the restoration of peace and prosperity, and especially with the scale of taxation now being imposed, a supply of Government securities will be short of the demand. Then the Government can retire its currency by funding it into bonds, and then those who are much in debt, even if they have to sell their merchandise in abundance, will find that the good time for converting and paying debts is gone by.

—The new Bank Bill is now before the Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Foster, and Johnson, of the Senate, and Hooper, E. B. Washburne, and Mallory, of the House. They will have their first sitting on Monday. The principal point under controversy is the tax section.

—A responsible correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says of the National Bank of Patterson, N. J., that the rumors in circulation for several days are without foundation. The bills are wholly secured by United States Stocks, and received on deposit at par by every bank in New York.

—At Boston, on Saturday, Copper Stocks closed dull: Central closed at 69½; Columbian, 9¾; Franklin, 53; Hancock, 14; Huron, 41; Isle Royal, 25; Mesnard, 9; Minnesota, 55½; Pewabic, 63; Pittsburgh, 90; Quincy, 90; Rockland, 40; Superior, 10.

—The Louisville folks must be exceedingly fastidious about their currency. Hear one of their papers talk on the subject:

"There is still a great disinclination among the people generally to receive the National Bank notes. The Treasury notes are bad enough, but as the National Bank notes are redeemable in Treasury notes, and besides are not a legal tender, it is frequently difficult to pass them. As all notes used as currency are a loan on the part of the receiver to the party issuing them without interest, many prefer the greenbacks on the ground of loyalty or patriotism—they are willing to lend their Government without interest, but are not willing to lend the banks without interest."

Nothing short of gold and silver will suit our down river friends.

—The Postal Money Order System, just established by law, and which goes into effect on the first of July next, provides that no money order shall be issued for any sum less than one nor more than thirty dollars. All persons who receive money orders are required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz:—For an order for $1, or any larger sum, not exceeding $10, the sum of 10 cents shall be charged, exacted by the Postmaster giving such order; for an order of more than $10 and not exceeding $20, the charge shall be 15 cents; and for every order exceeding $20, a fee of 20 cents shall be charged.

Coal at Louisville.

THE RUN OF COAL TO THIS PORT—BOAT SUNK ON THE FALLS.—The last arrival of the coal fleet from Pittsburgh came in, and as near as can be estimated, the following is the amount:

Towboat Alps	70,000 bushels.
Towboat Star	60,000 bushels.
Towboat Warner	80,000 bushels.
Towboat Dick Fulton	60,000 bushels.
Towboat Hyena	75,000 bushels.
Towboat Tom Bree	25,000 bushels.
Towboat Panther	70,000 bushels.
Flatboats (18 or 20 pair)	600,000 bushels

Of the above amount of coal, the receipts by the Alps, Star, and Warner, no doubt, are largely for the coal dealers in this city, and the great bulk of the residue was taken by naval contractors and others for Cairo and the South, and was taken over the falls.

One of a pair of coalboats, belonging to Miller & Collins of Pittsburg, was sunk in descending the Falls. The water on the Falls was rather scant, as the river was falling fast, but the high wind prevailing at the time caused the starboard boat to veer from the channel and strike the reef. The pilot and crews managed to keep the boat afloat with the pumps until they passed the big eddy, and the boat was sunk near the shore, just above Beach, Alsop & Cook's cement mill, where most of the coal can be saved.

The towboats Panther and Shingiss start to Cairo with heavy tows of coal.—*Press.*

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

The cotton market opened with some inquiry, but holders generally were stringent in their pretensions, and the supply being quite limited buyers withdrew, hence no sales. Good ordinary at 76@78c; low middling 85@86c.

Nothing done in sugar or molasses. There was a fair supply of sugar and several lots of molasses came to market, but no inquiry and no disposition on the part of purchasers to operate at present.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is not much offering, most makers being up, but the demand is less active, and while it is rather dull at $52@58, the best numbers of Anthracite Pig Metal, at less than a year ago, are more sought than buyers. The transaction is 500 tons Forge on terms to state. Of Scotch Pig we hear of no sales, but the inquiry is not steady and firm, the mills not being full of orders for some time to come.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 30, 1864.

Business on Saturday presented no new feature worthy of notice. The demand was restricted to small operations for local purposes Prices of the leading articles were unchanged. The weather was cool and pleasant. Our rivers are again rising—caused by the late rains. On the landing business was very dull. The tonnage in port for all parts being large, boats have to wait some days before they are able to pick up a paying trip. The Julia left for Zanesville with a fair trip. The Emma Graham will be found at our landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The new steamer Roanoke left for Louisville with a good trip. The Thistle was off for Cincinnati, with a medium trip. The J. R. Gilmore, for Nashville, took an early departure. The America is loading for Nashville. She will be the first to leave. The Mercury and Kate Robinson will be among the first boats to depart. They will have dispatch. The Leonidas is receiving for St. Louis. Among the sales we note as follows:

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand, prices have a downward tendency; we note sales 200 bush mixed 87@90c; sales 36 bbls at $2 75 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—was in steady demand; the market was firm; prices were unaltered; sales of 70 bushels Apples at 11@12c; Peaches, sales 50 bushels 18@19c.

FLOUR—The market remains inactive. The demand during the week was purely local and confined to the wants of the home trade. The stock on hand is not large, neither is the demand. Holders are not so desirous to part with their stocks as to submit to any decline in prices, hence we have few sales to record. The current prices are steady. Extra—Sales of 139 bbls in lots, $7. Extra Family—112 bbls at $7 80@8; 125 do, choice brands, $8@8 25; do do, 106 bbls do, terms withheld.

SALT—The demand is improving. We note sales of 140 bbls at $2 50; 100 do at $2 40; 200 do at $2 45; 1,000 bbls at 28c; 250 bbls at 30c; 250 bbls at 31c; 250 bbls at 32c; 250 bbls at 33c. *Reported*—The market was very firm. Sales were very limited, as buyers and sellers were wide apart in their views. The heavy sales of the past week have run the market nearly bare. The transactions were: 87 bbls up river free oil at 58c; 200 do at 59c; 21 do straw color at 56c. sales of bonded: 1,000 bbls city brand, June delivery, at 54c.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. Reed, jr., 46 bbls Engine Oil, for West Philadelphia.

North American Company, 107 bbls refined Oil, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Co., 165 bbls refined Oil, for Philadelphia.

W. P. Logan, 55 bbls crude Oil, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 174 bbls refined Oil, for New York.

Brewer, Burk & Co., 44 bbls crude Oil, for Philadelphia.

Vandevort & Co., 86 bbls refined Oil; for Philadelphia.

Robt. Knox & Co., 53 bbls refined Oil, for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Co., 54 bbls Tar, for New York.

Dilworth & Co., 54 bbls refined Oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 222 bbls refined Oil, for Philadelphia.

Reese & Graff, 105 bbls refined Oil, for New York.

J. Reed, jr., & Co., 55 bbls Engine Oil, for Altoona.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Pennock & Ball, 583; Gallagher & Danver, 275; J. Gallagher, 109; J. Wilkins, 202; Maxwell & Palmer, 99; Hill & Thum, 87; Graff & McKee, 181; J. McWhinney, 148; G. S. Long, 424. Total, 1,758 bbls.

New Orleans.

Monthly receipts of Sugar and Molasses on the levee in this city, from Sept. 1, 1863, to May 15, 1864:

	Sugar in hhds.	Molasses in bbls.
September	3,154	1,000
October	3,542	8,709
November	9,389	12,057
December	18,868	31,390
January	32,350	52,284
February	12,453	22,920
March	6,375	9,969
April	4,301	7,809
May, to 14th	2,463	4,479
	73,150	139,575

The following were the prices of sugar and molasses on the last day of every month for the present commercial year:

	Sugar. Fair.	Molasses. Prime to choice
September 30, 1863	11½	35@35½
October 31	10¾@11	55@54
November 30	10 @10½	50@52
December 31	10@10¼	52@54
January 31, 1864	12 @12½	56@ 9
February 28	12½@13	62@64
March 31	15 @15½	80@82
April 30	15 @15½	80@85

The receipts of sugar for the commercial year have been in excess of estimates. Parties and others connected with sugar estimated an increase of last year's crop of 35@50 hhds, and not 10 000 hogs-heads; true, it was well known that there was a considerable quantity of the crop of 1862 laid over on plantations, and some few thousand hogsheads of 1862, possibly, passing all connecting circumstances into consideration, the growth of last year may not have been over 40,000 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds average. Of the future it is hardly necessary to predict. The cultivation of cane in Louisiana is nearly annihilated. The present prices, or any above 15c, will not allow of any general restoration, and the future of sugar may be considered dubious.

Baltimore Fish Market.

Fish—Susquehanna and Potomac Herrings have come forward very sparingly, and are in good demand at $9@9 50 ₱ bbl. The small lots of Shad received have sold at $47 50. No transactions from the wharf have been reported in Eastern Fish, but we have to note an improved jobbing demand. Prices for invoice and store lots may be quoted as follows:

Herrings, Halifax, new	$ 4 25@ 5 00	₱ bbl.
Do. Labrador	7 00@ 7 50	"
Do. Magualen, new	3 00@ 4 75	"
Do. Split	5 75@ 6 00	"
Do. Potomac	9 00@ 9 50	"
Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00@ 6 00	
Eels	6 00@ 3 50	
Mackerel, No. 1, medium	18 00@20 00	"
Do. No. 1, large	19 00@22 00	"
Do. No. 2, medium	13 00@13 75	"
Do. No. 2, large	13 50@13 75	"
Do. No. 3, large	11 00@12 00	"
Do. do. medium	9 00@ 9 50	"
Do. do small	7 75@ 8 00	"

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.—There is no special change in the trade. It may be said, however, that things have assumed a much more cheerful aspect, and trade has looked up considerably during the past week, and is rapidly assuming its wonted buoyancy and activity. Folks and manufactures continue to leave their home and Eastern made work, and there has been a considerable amount of Eastern work sold to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois trade at fair figures. Trade has been fair during the week and looks up well, when compared with last. There has also been some activity manifested by the near trade, and not a few orders have been filled for the Western counties of this State. Prices, however, rule firm at former quotations; manufacturers continue to be employed finishing up their spring orders in agtiepation of future receipts.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chaffant's Warehouse were 72 hhds: 6 at $2 25@4 15; 5 at 4 25@4 75; 6 at 4 85@5 25; 9 at 5 50@6; 6 at 6 25@6 75; 5 at 7@7 50; 3 at 7 80@8 50; 3 at 8 75@9 25; 7 at 10@11 25; 4 at 11 50@12 25; 5 at 12 50@13 75; 3 at 14 25@15; 4 at 15 50@16; 2 at 16 25 each; 1 at 21 25 each; 1 at $3.

The following were the prices of sugar and molasses on the last day of every month for the present commercial year:

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1864.

Gold more active and firmer, opening at 185¾, advancing to 188½, declining to 188, and closing firm at 188¾. The City of London, for Liverpool, to-day carried out $409,278 in specie. Government stocks quiet. 5-20's, coupons, 107@110; 7-30's, October and April, 110¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.

COTTON—1c better at 94c, Middling Uplands, $1 01, and $1 02 for low Middlings.

FLOUR—State and Western about 5c better at $7 40@7 50 for Extra State, $7 80@7 95 for Extra R. H. O., and $7 80@7 86 for trade brands; closing quiet.

WHISKY—Without any decided change at $1 28@1 29 for State and $1 00 for Western.

WHEAT—1c better for prime descriptions are heavy and declining, at $1 59@1 67 for Chicago Springs, and $1 60@1 67 for Milwaukee Club, $1 67@1 68 for Amber Milwaukee, the latter for two loads of very choice to arrive on Monday next; $1 70@1 77 for Western Red. Of the sales, over 100 000 bushels were to arrive.

RYE—Firmer, $1 50@1 55.

CORN—Scarce and firmer, at $1 50 for new MIXED Western, $1 53, new do.

OATS—Dull, at 87½@88½; Western Rye dull at 11@14.

SUGAR—Steady, Cuba Muscovado, 16¾@17½; 11½ do in barrel, and 28c in boxes, Havana, 17@18¾.

MOLASSES—Dull, no sales.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firmer; Crude 39, do in Philadelphia.

WOOL—Very firm with a moderate demand. Prices tend upward.

PORK—Less active but firm at $28 87@32; Mess, $28 50; Old $20 50@30 87.

BEEF—Quiet and firm; cut meats quiet and scarcely so firm, at $11¾@11½ for Shoulders, 14½@14¾ for Hams.

BACON—Sides are dull.

LARD—Firm, and a good demand at 14¼@14¾, and 500 bbls to arrive at 14¾@15c.

BUTTER—Firm and less active, at 28@38, and Ohio at 35@43.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

Flour unchanged and steady. Sales of Superfine at $6 65@6 75; common to good Extra, $6 90@7 00.

Wheat is unchanged, with a light demand. Sales of Red were made at $1 58@1 60; White, $1 70@1 75.

Corn dull. Sales of Shelled at $1 15@1 16; Ear, $1 10@1 12.

Whisky closed with a good demand, and prices tending upward. Sales of 1,200 bbls at $1 25.

Provisions quiet and unchanged. Nothing was done worthy of note, but all articles are held firmly.

Groceries firm; fair demand.

Wool, 58@65; Silver, 70@73; Exchange firm and steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 28.

Flour active and advanced 5@10c.

Wheat steady. Sales at $1,28 for No. 1, and $1 25¾ for No. 2.

Corn quiet; $1,14@1,14½ for No. 1, and $1,09½@1,11 for No. 2.

Oats quiet and declined 2@2½c; sales at 68¼@68¾.

Highwines, $1,12½c.

Freight quiet and steady. Receipts—4,000 bbls of flour, 60,000 bush of wheat, 118,000 bush of corn, 31,000 bush of oats. Shipments—85,000 bbls of flour, 42,000 bush of wheat, 82,000 bush of corn, 29,000 bush of oats.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, May 28.

Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Rather quiet; sales yesterday of Chicago Spring at $1 58; to-day Milwaukie Club sales at $1,42½@1,45.

Corn—Active and unsettled, closing lih her; sales yesterday afternoon of No. 1 at $1,28@1,29; to-day No. 2 sales at $1,22; numbers one and two mixed at 28½ new No. 1 to arrive at $1,24@1,26.

Oats—Quiet at 78½@80, closing firm with an upward tendency.

Whisky—Inactive at 1,25½@1,23.

Freights firm at 18c for Wheat; 18c for Corn; 9½c for Oats to New York.

Oswego Markets.

OSWEGO, May 28.

Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—Firm and in better demand, Milwaukie Club sales at $1,94@195.

Corn—Scarce and firm: old Illinois yellow sales at $1,34½.

Oats—Steady.

Canal freights firmer, but unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Flour—Dull and heavy.

Wheat—Dull; southern, $1 59.

Corn—Advanced; White, $1 36@1 37.

Whisky—Firm; Ohio, $1 31.

Cincinnati Cotton Market.

[As reported by Messrs. Addy, Hall & Ray.]

The demand for cotton during the week has been largely in excess of the supply, at 88@90c. for middling to strict middling, and 86@88c for low middling. At the close the market is bare, and higher prices could be obtained. We quote middling at 95c, and low middling at 62c.

The imports and exports have been as follows:

IMPORTS. Bales.

Week ending May 27	1,241
Since September, 1863	80,185
Same time last year	48,923

EXPORTS.

Week ending May 27	1,057
Since September, 1863	75,806
Same time last year	38,400

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The tobacco market is still very active, with a constant attendance of a large number of people with sales of leaf at the warehouses every day at very full prices. One hogshead of choice bright manufacturing leaf, grown by Dr. Owsley, of Ballard county, Kentucky, was sold at the Planters' warehouse for the very handsome price of $100 per hundred pounds. It was purchased by Mr. Longbridge, a manufacturer in this city. Other sales were made at high figures, including one hogshead at $81, and several for upwards of $50 per hundred. The sales at the warehouses amounted in the aggregate to 300 hogsheads, including the new and old crop. Fine lugs are in active demand, both for home consumption and shipping, prices have sustained no decline, continuing firm at previous quotations, with the exception of Timothy bottom pressed, which is a trifle weaker, but without quotable change. We quote:

Timothy, beater pressed	$17 00@18 00
" loose "	15 00@16 00
" loose "	15 00@18 00
Prairie loose pressed	12 00@13 00
Prairie loose	12 00@13 00

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

IRON—We quote Baltimore Forge $80@82,50; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, $95@98; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $62@63; No. 2, $60@62; No. 3 do, $55@58; Scotch do from yard, $60; Anthracite No. 1, $59@60; No. 2 do $57@58, and No. 3 do, $55@56; American and Lighthill refined bars, $150@155; common do, $145; Swedes $175@180; Russia Sheets, 18@20c; American do, 9@9½c ₱ lb. Nails—Cut 4d and upwards, $8 50; do 3d, $9 00; do 2d $9 50 ₱ keg; wrought 6d and 10d, 10c; 4d and 5d, 11c; 3d, 12c; 2d, 13c; iron and snip spikes 9c, and bolt rivets 9c ₱ lb.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Lower grades are firm, with an advance on good and fine leaf. Demand continues good. Sales are—1 hhd scraps at $2 10; 15 do green and damaged lugs at $3 20@5 10; 31 do factory lugs at $5 30@6 40; 19 do planter's do at $7@8 60; 22 common shipping leaf at $8@15 25; 18 medium do at $16 50@18 75; 20 good do at $19@24 75; 20 common manufacturing leaf at $19 25@29 25; 5 good do at $30 40@38; 3 fine do at $40 50@160, and 44 boxes at $16 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 18 hhds were rejected.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, May 24.

The cotton market is active and firm. The offerings were small, and all taken at advanced rates. Receipts during the last forty-eight hours are 2200 bales, by the steamer Pocahontas, from Duvall's Bluff; 289 bales by the steamer Silver Lake, from White river, and 8 bales by the steamer Rose Hambleton, from Helena. Middling at 74@75c; good middling at 79@80c, and fair at 80@84c.

Louisville Coal Market.

Stock ample, and we quote Pittsburgh afloat at 24@25c, with retail sales at 30c per bushel delivered. The receipts reported yesterday of 60,000 bushels afloat at 25c, should be 160,000 bushels. The supply of Pittsburgh coal has been abundant this week, though a large proportion of it went over the falls for the Southern market, including two pair of boats to-day.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—C G Hussey, 1 bx copper; L H Voigt, 2 apples, 1 cdg do; S Musgrave, 3 bbls s iron, ½ do do; Bakewell, P & Co, 30 bbl glass; H A Fahnestock, 3 pkgs; Weldon & Kelly, 1 pkg; Chas Smith, 3 bxs lasts; Pgh San Committee 1 pkg; Day & H, 1 bx handles; J B Lyon & Co, 20 bbls sod; Shoenlaub, Graff & Co, 12 do do; Thomas Moore, 109 bgs rye; H Riddle, 95 half bbls fish; Potter, A & S, 13 hf bbls pickles, 5 do bass, 5 do catfish; Whitmore, W, D & Co, 3 pkgs s handles; Newmever & Graff, 5 do do; J S Liggitt, 150 sks wheat; Rea & Keihl, 18 bgs cheese; L H Voigt & Co, 20 do do.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—W M Gormly, 44 sacks shelled corn; 126 sacks oats; Hitchcock & McCreery, 4 cars shelled corn; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; J S Liggett, 270 sacks wheat; L Lamhare, W, D & Co, 3 pkgs s handles; 17 casks pearl ash.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; J & G Stewart, 15 bgs oats; Lockhart & Frew, 49 bbls refined oil; Lambert & S, 24 sks oats; Moreland & Co, 45 bus oats; Forsythe, Bros & Co, 65 bbls refined oil; Petrona Oil Co, 80 bbls refined oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—P Marking 6 rolls of leather; Lippincott, 1 saw; J O Levy, 6 cks ware; Clarke & Co, 2 do, 5 hhds tobacco; J Dorrington & Co, 25 sks oats, 50 bbls h wine; Oarner, 1 pkg; Miller & Ricketson, 75 bdls paper; E Heazleton, 100 b lls paper; McKeown, 38 e bbls; Anderson & Co, 38 bxef hides, 16sheep skins; Cook, Pettit & Co, 60 sks barley; Edmonds & Co, 55 bbls ale; Clarke & Co, 11 bales wool.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 11	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug. 6	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 21	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Breman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 16	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Thistle	Rice	Cincinnati.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville,
J. R. Gilmore	Jolly	Nashville.
Roanoke	McClure	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet six inches water in the channel, and rising slowly. The weather during the afternoon was cloudy, and during the evening there was a heavy fall of rain.

THE hull of Capt. W. B. Anderson's new steamer arrived at our landing, from Freedom. She will be hurried to completion with all possible dispatch.

THE fine packet Mercury, Capt. James Melion, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

THE splendid new steamer Ontario, Captain Harton, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis Capt. Harton is quite a favorite with passengers and shippers, and has won golden opinions from both. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

THE new and pretty steamer Kate Robinson, Captain R. Robinson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. This boat was built expressly for the trade, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers and shippers. Mr. John Wheeny, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

THE favorite passenger steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Her accommodations are A No. 1, and her officers very attentive.

THE Wheeling packet for to-day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. John Gordon. This boat is known to passengers and shippers as a punctual and reliable packet. Our young friend A. R. Bunting will be found in the office.

THE fine passenger steamer "Leonidas," Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of competent and clever officers, who would make a less worthy boat popular. Our landing is fortunate in having a clever man, having commenced in the first line of Cincinnati packets as second clerk. He had no friends to put him forward—had to go it alone against odds by a severer competitor, but strict integrity and honorable and manly dealing, raised himself to his present position. Lately he has had charge of many of our best boats. His company is upward. We take pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of our friends.

Our River Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, May 27.

Editors of Pittsburgh Commercial: Gents—I send you a copy of our manifest: J A Mazaric, 6 hhds tobacco; Mrs Caroline Manns, 2 hhds tobacco; M Heyl, 6 hhds tobacco; Clark & Co, 178 hhds tobacco, 28 bags feathers; J Murphy 10 hhds tobacco, 28 bags feathers; John Grazier, 3 hhds tobacco; Hughes & Co, 50 10-lb s lard; Shreve, Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; McCulloch, Smith & Co, 5 bxs tobacco; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 5 bxs tobacco, 13 bgs feathers; Truman & Getty, 6 bxs tobacco; Fetzer & Ayer, 3 bbls s dried peaches; Jos Craig, 11 sks feathers; some coal-boat lines and skiffs. We have for Parkersburg 2,000 bags of wheat, and a small lot of freight. It is now late in the day for the evening of this day. We are from Louisville. Left steamer Delaware loading for Pittsburgh. Crew all well. With respect, ve.

J. B. D.

Steamer Sunk in the Upper Missouri.

A despatch from Omaha, just received by the owners of the stern-wheel steamer Louisville, from J. J. Sylvester, clerk of the boat, states that she struck a gold mine between Florence, Nebraska. The Louisville is owned by Captain David White, Captain Wolff, and Mr. Sylvester of this city. The sum of $62,500 had been realized for her just previous to her departure. She was loaded with valuable goods for the Yellowstone region, Idaho, &c., by several firms of this city, including the house of Robert Campbell. Probably all the cargo was insured. The freight list, as well as the steamer, were insured for a considerable amount. The steamer was quite new, and considered one of the most excellent of her class. During the trip, which the disaster has brought to a sudden close, it had been found that the Louisville, although of the stern-wheel species, was very well adapted to the navigation of the Missouri. Mr. Sylvester, her clerk, is on his way back to this city. —*St. Louis Democrat.*

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There are twenty-five feet hence to Louisville, eight and one-half feet in the canal, and six and one-half feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower ohio is falling, with thirteen feet from Cairo to Cattos. There are three and a half feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There are five feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in a fair navigable condition for four feet from Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Major Anderson came in from Pittsburgh full of people and freight—a splendid trip. She returns to this evening. The John T. M'Combs, with the 9th Ohio veterans, arrived from Louisville, returning at noon, after coaling. The J. D. Hinde brought a full cargo of corn, wheat, hemp, &c., from the Kentucky river.

The Starlight, from St. Paul direct, came in last evening with 100 tons, and, after replenishing her stores, left for Pittsburgh, where Captain Harton expects to pick up another through trip for St. Paul.

The New York, from Louisville, passed up for Pittsburgh last night, with a full cargo, including two thousand sacks wheat for Parkersburg.

The Prima Donna, Kenton, and Cherokee, from St. Louis; Silver Moon and Darling, from Memphis: Doane No. 2, Leni Leoti, Alpha, and Olive, from Nashville; and Missouri, from New Orleans, are first boats due.

The veteran 9th Ohio volunteers, the lamented McCook's command, over five hundred strong, arrived here yesterday morning, and were cordially received on their arrival at the levee, and in their march through the city, and "over the Rhine." They are a gallant